

le inquiry  
ws false  
to season

Gesture draw  
attention

receiving planning  
stand

chairman  
criticized  
air traffic  
control

within reach  
the leaders

PM

YESTERDAY

HIGHEST & LOWEST

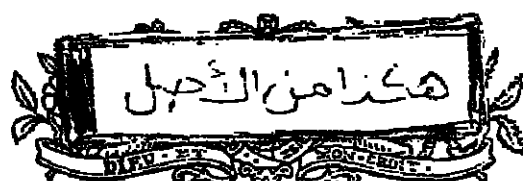
NOON TODAY

\*\*\*\*\*

LAST WEEK'S  
AVERAGE DAILY SALE  
428,000

No 63,173

THE



TIMES

TUESDAY AUGUST 30 1988

(30p)

# Jets disaster exposes UK safety flaws

## Americans attack Bonn for ban on displays

- West Germany has prohibited military air displays, but the US Ambassador does not want a blanket ban
- They performed the same manoeuvre in Suffolk a week earlier, but it would not have been allowed at Farnborough
- The Italian Air Force team involved in the disaster will continue to perform this year but with a limited programme
- Amid confusion over the death toll it is feared that there will be more deaths among spectators still in hospital

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent, and John England in Ramstein

The air show disaster at Ramstein in West Germany, which killed 42 people, has exposed severe deficiencies in the safety regulations for British displays.

The Italian aerobatic team involved in Sunday's accident had performed a similar manoeuvre a week earlier at an air show in Suffolk, which was attended by more than 30,000 spectators.

The display - at the USAF base at RAF Bentwaters - was not controlled by any existing British civil safety regulations because it involved military aircraft.

Mr Harry McMaisters, the director of general aviation safety at the Civil Aviation

Authority, said yesterday that he would not be happy about sanctioning such a manoeuvre at a civil show and MPs called for all military flying to be subject to the same rules as those now proposed for civilian air shows.

Mr Jack Aspinwall, the joint secretary of the Conservative Party backbench committee on aviation and a member of the Commons Transport Select Committee, said: "If members of the British public are attending shows on USAF

bases in Britain, it is important that they should be protected as they would be at shows elsewhere."

Mr Aspinwall, Conservative MP for Wandsworth, said there should be "no exemptions" to aviation safety regulations in Britain.

In West Germany, the first signs of a row between Bonn and the Americans over the future of military air shows were seen yesterday.

The announcement by Herr Rupert Seitz, the Defence Minister, that all displays in West Germany were now banned was met with a reaction from the US Ambassador, Mr Richard Burt, that a blanket ban was not what was wanted.

As the US authorities yesterday revised downwards the death toll from the figure of 47 reported on Sunday night to 42, the Italian display team - the Freccia Tricolore (Tricolour Arrows) - announced that they would meet all its remaining public engagements for this season.

In Britain, tough new legislation coming into force in January aimed at tightening the way that air displays are run will not apply to military flying, although the RAF, which will liaise closely with civilian safety officials, al-

ready imposes its own strict controls.

The USAF, which organized both the Bentwaters show and the Ramstein display, are not involved in the consultations on the proposed rule changes and follows its own set of regulations. It also liaises with British officers stationed at bases which remain under British command.

The Civil Aviation Authority, which will this year approve around 700 air shows nationally, already co-operates closely with the RAF to ensure that air shows arranged by it are organized at least to the same standards of safety as purely civilian shows. But it has no jurisdiction over the USAF, which this year put on a total of seven air displays at its main bases.

Captain John Boyle, of the USAF at Bentwaters, said last night: "On August 21, the Freccia Tricolore carried out a similar manoeuvre to the one they were performing at Ramstein. There were no problems with it as far as we were concerned."

But other experts are convinced that the display, which involved one pilot flying straight towards the crowd as his team-mates crossed in front of them, would not have been allowed at a big British air show.

"We would not allow a manoeuvre like that," said Air Commodore Dan Hooley, of the Society of British Aerospace Companies, which organizes the Farnborough Air Show. "Our rules are very strict, and the Flying Control Committee has to be certain that any proposed manoeuvre is safe."

Pilots are limited to a height of 100ft above the runway if their wings are kept straight and level, and 200ft if they want to perform any kind of aerobatics. Crowds are kept 150ft back from the edge of the runway.

Continued on page 18, col 2

## Mardi Gras in Notting Hill



Queen of the Carnival: An exotic reveller bringing a touch of Mardi Gras to the Notting Hill street festival as it drew to a close last night. Report, page 18. (Photograph: Marc Aspland)

## Dutch experts blame canine distemper for seal deaths

From A Special Correspondent, Pieterburen

Dutch scientists announced yesterday that canine distemper was the infection killing the seals of the North Sea but they said there was "a strong suspicion" that environmental pollution had also played a role in the epidemic.

"The virus infection will not wipe out the species," Dr Albert Osterhaus of the Dutch National Institute of Public Health and Environmental Hygiene, said at a press conference here. "From a nucleus, the seal population will build up again - but more seals are going to die."

According to Dr Osterhaus, the most likely origin of the infection was contact between seals and dogs carrying the virus. There was, he said, no danger to man.

Anxious, however, that pollution should not be given a clean bill of health, Dr Osterhaus repeatedly emphasized the possibility that environmental pollution may have affected the seals' immune system and thus made them more susceptible to disease. As a result, a study of seal immunology and pollution was being set up in The Netherlands at a cost of 1 million guilders (£280,000).

In a paper presented to the conference, Dr Osterhaus said that serological studies carried out on samples taken from seals before and during the outbreak of the disease showed that the herpes and picorna viruses - which were initially isolated by scientists - could not be considered the primary cause of the infection.

"Serological studies extended to other viruses of carnivores," Dr Osterhaus said, "indicated that canine distempervirus (CDV), or a

closely related virus was involved."

He explained how, during international efforts to discover the cause of the epidemic, a Swedish colleague had remarked that during tests on seals he had noticed similarities in pathology to distemper in dogs.

Then scientists at the seal sanctuary in Pieterburen found that canine distemper antibodies had appeared in seal sera after the outbreak of the infection, an occurrence that coincided with clinical symptoms of sickness in individual animals.

Dr Osterhaus believed that about 9,000 common seals had now died of canine distemper in the Baltic and North Sea. "If pollution does play a role, I think there will be different outcomes (in the rate of infection) in different places," he said.

Dr Osterhaus and Mrs Leni 't Hart, who runs the seal sanctuary at Pieterburen, concluded that there was little or nothing that could be done for infected seals at present in the sea. "We do not think it wise to inoculate wild animals with inactivated vaccines but we are studying the possibility of preventive vaccination," Dr Osterhaus said. Only animals in captivity could be helped

## Nurse regrading 'chaos'

By Richard Ford and Geraint Smith

The Government is facing renewed controversy over nurses' pay, with health service managers accusing the Department of Health and Social Security of causing "chaos and confusion" in the regrading exercise.

Managers have criticized the department for inundating them with additional instructions and clarifications which they say are delaying the new grading structure.

Health unions also fear that the speed with which authorities have had to submit provisional costings will lead to delays and appeals later, jeopardizing ministerial promises to nurses of a "very good Christmas".

The initial figures must be submitted to Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Secretary of State for Health, on his return from holiday next week, leaving two months before the final deadline.

With less than a week to go, almost none of the authorities have completed the regrading exercise.

Robin Cook, Secretary of State for Health, said last night: "On August 21, the Freccia Tricolore carried out a similar manoeuvre to the one they were performing at Ramstein. There were no problems with it as far as we were concerned."

Continued on page 18, col 2

## DTI 'was aware of Clowes in 1985'

By Lawrence Lever

The Government was aware of irregularities at Barlow Clowes, the crashed investment firm, as long ago as 1985, according to new evidence obtained by *The Times*.

The information emerges from an affidavit sworn by Mr Walter Hoffman, one of two DTI inspectors appointed in November to investigate Barlow Clowes CIL Managers, the British arm.

The affidavit helped to secure the winding-up of BCGM in May, which led to the closure of Barlow Clowes International, the £138 million Gibraltar side. Mr Hoffman's affidavit re-

veals that two DTI officers conducted an inquiry into Barlow Clowes almost four years ago. It says: "The DTI were far from satisfied by the results of an inquiry by two of its officers, Mr Gordon Abercrombie and Mr Brian Killingback, into the business conducted by the partnership (Barlow Clowes) UK end."

The evidence is certain to be scrutinized by the Government's investigation, chaired by Sir Godfrey Le Quesne, into the DTI's actions in the Barlow Clowes affair.

Details, page 19

## Burma opposition reappears

### Return of elder statesman

Rangoon (Reuters) - As public pressure for multi-party democracy brought Burma to the brink of wholesale anarchy, the country's first major opposition alliance for 26 years was formed yesterday, with the last democratically elected Prime Minister, U Nu, as its leader.

The Alliance for Democracy and Peace vowed to fight for democracy. U Nu, aged 81, was Burma's first Prime Minister after independence from Britain in 1948 and the last before the military strongman, General Ne Win, seized power in 1962. An immensely respected elder statesman, U Nu's previous bid for a pluralist democracy foundered amid domestic and ethnic squabbles.

An alliance spokesman said the new opposition grouping included General Tin Oo, a former defence minister dismissed by General Ne Win in 1976. A prominent dissident, Aung Gyi, and Aung San Suu Kyi, daughter of the national

hero Aung San, would be invited to join.

He said the alliance was not promoting any candidate to head an interim government. Street protesters have demanded an acceptable interim government to be established immediately, to pave the way for democratic elections.

"In its true sense, you are now seeing the dictionary definition of anarchy in some parts of the country," one

diplomat said. Buddhist monks and students reportedly were running many towns. Prison breakouts were reported in at least four towns. Meanwhile, thousands marched through Rangoon demanding the ruling party to step down. But Dr Maung Maung and other leaders of the Burma Socialist Programme Party, who have called an emergency party congress on September 12 to agree to a referendum on scrapping the one-party state, remained silent.

Meanwhile at Insein jail, Rangoon, 4,806 prisoners were released during the weekend after a riot and fierce gun battle in which the official toll was 57 dead and 106 wounded. One released prisoner said up to 700 had died.

● BANGKOK: More than 100 Thais out of an estimated 400 returning home after being freed from Insein spoke yesterday of piles of corpses after the breakout attempt. Leading article, page 11

## Post union rejects last plea for talks

By Roland Rudd, Employment Affairs Reporter

An appeal by the Post Office to the Union of Communication Workers to resume peace talks was rejected last night by Mr Alan Tiffin, its general secretary.

The postal workers look certain to carry out their threat of a 24-hour national strike tomorrow.

The management said that the Post Office's monopoly on letter delivery was at risk unless agreement could be reached with the union.

Mr Bill Cockburn, managing director of Royal Mail letters, had urged the workers to help the union to find a new solution to the problems of recruitment in London and the South-east rather than plunge the postal service into industrial action which will be extremely damaging and lead to the disruption of service to millions of customers.

The management says any industrial action will benefit "the private firms waiting in the wings which would like to steal the business and your jobs".

A prolonged dispute could put pressure on the Government to "hive-off" some services to private contractors.

Mr Cockburn, who had already promised to withdraw the South-east special payments of between £7.50 and £20 at the end of next month, said: "We repeat that we are even prepared to be flexible on that date."

"If it takes a week or two longer, we are prepared to maintain our existing system while discussions continue."

Mr Tiffin said: "I will clearly study what he (Mr Cockburn) has said."

"Obviously it could be helpful that he has extended the deadline. I am not going to slam the door. But I don't think it is enough to stop the industrial action."

## Sorry end for PCs in a fair-to-middling holiday

By Robin Young

It was, by and large, an exceptionally moderate Bank holiday. The weather was fair to middling in most places, better than forecast, but with showers and winds that prevented a repetition of last year's temperatures which brought the hottest August bank holiday for 17 years.

On the other hand the weather was nowhere as execrable as it was for the 1986 holiday, the wettest for two decades for many places.

The National Association of Licensed Victuallers estimated that more than half the public houses in England and Wales made use of new licensing hours to stay open through yesterday afternoon. But outbreaks of

drunkenness and rowdiness were the exception rather than the rule.

Paradoxically, one of the worst incidents involved six off-duty policemen in a fracas at a Norwich night club belonging to the chairman of a liaison committee formed by night club owners and police to combat late

Forecast 18

night hooliganism in the city. Two of the six officers were injured in the brawl - which began with a domestic dispute - and all face disciplinary action.

In Fareham, Hampshire, a man was stabbed in the neck during a rowdy party on a housing estate and a man was charged with causing grievous bodily harm.

In Newquay, Cornwall, police dispersed a crowd of 1,000 after a CS gas canister was thrown into a public house. Eight people were injured and windows broken in the rush to escape the choking fumes.

At Newbury, Berkshire, drunken youths broke into a transport company's compound and played dogfight cars with vehicles parked in the compound, battering and denting eight vans and causing about £2,000 damage.

At the Rhondda golf club, Glamorgan, vandals gouged 100 extra holes in the eighth green, halting a local golf tournament.

The roads were busy with returning traffic by mid-afternoon. Earlier a boy aged 16 was killed and two others

seriously injured when a car they had taken for a joyride crashed on the A390 at Sandylake, Cornwall.

A man was killed when two beach buggies collided at Pendine Sands, Dyfed, and two people died in separate road accidents in Sussex.

Two died and two more were injured on the A505 at Lillington, Herefordshire, when their car left the road.

In Lincolnshire Mr John Bradbury, aged 31, of Southorpe, Humberside, died when a runaway car ploughed into his tent on a camping site.

At Newton Abbot in Devon, Richard de Vere, an escapist, had to be given mouth-to-mouth resuscitation when he lost consciousness after being lowered manacled into a 50-gallon churn of fizzy cola.

## Moving schools? Retaking GCSEs or A-levels?

This is an invitation for advice about GCSE & A-level studies - whether you are looking for an alternative to school or for the opportunity to retake exams. Ring us to arrange a visit or just to have a talk.



d'Overbroeck's is an independent Vith form College in Oxford. High expectations and excellent staff-student ratios form the basis of the College's academic success. The flexibility of the time-table enables GCSEs to be retaken this winter and A-levels started next January.

The College also offers Secretarial Courses integrated with GCSEs & A-levels.

D'OVERBROECK'S  
SALFORD ST. OXFORD, OX1 1EE  
(01865) 736441 (full time only)

INDEX	
Home News	2-4
Overseas	5-6
Business	19-23
Sport	29-34
Appointments	26-27
Archaeology	13
Arts	15
Births, marriages, deaths	13
Court	12
Crosswords	16, 18
Degree vacancies	14
Diary	16
Entertainment	9
Fashion	7, 8, 10
Information	16
Law Report	26
Leading articles	11
Letters	12
Obituary	10
On This Day	7
Science Report	13
Sky at night	24, 25
Technology	17
TV & Radio	17
Weather	18



## NEWS ROUNDUP

## Rough Justice man is released

Ernest Barrie, sentenced in 1986 to 18 years in jail after being convicted of armed robbery, was released from Peterhead Prison, near Aberdeen, yesterday. He was freed on interim bail after Mr Malcolm Rifkind, the Secretary of State for Scotland, referred his case last week to the Court of Criminal Appeal.

Barrie, aged 34, who had always protested his innocence of the £40,000 raid at a bank in Blantyre, Lanarkshire, had his case considered by the BBC television programme *Rough Justice* last December. The programme argued that a video recording of the raid showed that the robber was another man.

It is expected that the Crown Office in Edinburgh will order an investigation into the circumstances of Barrie's arrest should his appeal prove successful. His conviction relied on the fact that three out of nine witnesses picked him out during an identity parade.

## Euro health bills soar

The rising cost of comprehensive free health care is causing concern in almost every European country, according to a report published today. No country believes it has an entirely satisfactory solution to the question of how best to cover the health needs of its population at an acceptable price, the Office of Health Economics says. It would be difficult to set up any form of European health service after the single market system in 1992, the report says. "The priority must be for cautious experiment."

## Village protest

The villagers of Coln St Aldwyns, near Fairford, Gloucestershire, have pledged to raise £500,000 to save their local public house, the New Inn. They are also opposing proposals by Mr Anthony Clark, the landlord, to convert it into flats, with a 2,000-signature petition and 600 letters of objection. Miss Sally Beauman, a member of the "Save Our Local" action committee, said: "It's our only pub and there's been one in the village since the 1650s. We want to keep it for the community". She added: "We don't want Yuppies here".

## Vickers back today

About 12,000 men at the Vickers shipyard in Barrow, Cumbria, return to work today after a 12-week strike over management plans to introduce fixed holidays. Workers defied their shop stewards on Friday and voted to accept a cash offer and extra pay in return for summer holiday shutdown from 1990. The strike cost the local community an estimated £30 million and at least one company closed.

## Wrens set for sea role

Centuries of Royal Navy tradition will be scuppered over the next three weeks when a group of Wrens takes part in a Nato exercise in the north Atlantic. Wrens have been shore-based until now, in accordance with strict government policy not to put women in combat roles. However, an increasing number of foreign navies are allowing women on to warships and from Wednesday, 12 reserve Wrens will act as communications specialists in Nato's Teamwork 88 project.

## Boom on Settle route

The Carlisle-Settle railway line, threatened with closure by British Rail on the grounds that it costs too much to run, is now so popular that coaches are overcrowded on almost every journey. Mr Eric Martlew, Labour MP for Carlisle, said yesterday: "The only problem with this line is that there are not enough seats. It is ridiculous that it could close." British Rail officially put the line up for sale last week.

## Falls Road war games of Joe, aged 11

By David Sapsted

Joe is 11 years old with an infectious laugh, the deepest brown eyes and an all-consuming desire to throw his first petrol bomb.

"I am not strong enough yet. You got to chuck it a long way or you end up with your feet on fire", he giggles.

Joe, who swears he knows someone who knew someone whose brother, aged eight, scored a direct hit on an RUC Land Rover with a petrol bomb, lives off the Falls Road in West Belfast.

His friends take the mick out of him because he still likes Transformers (toy cars - "kid's stuff", fives one) although he clearly remains the leader of his little group as they play among the burnt-out vehicles that litter the area after a weekend of bombings.

and rioting. They play Provos and Coppers with the same enthusiastic innocence as their counterparts in Britain play Cowboys and Indians.

The difference in West Belfast is that they use real security patrols in their games, blasting away at them with make-believe Kalashnikovs or hurling imaginary grenades.

Worse than that, though, many children of Joe's age and younger participate, sometimes passively but sometimes not, in the sort of street violence that flared over the weekend.

An RUC officer said yesterday: "There are children as young as five or six on the streets all the time. There is no parental control, or the parents themselves are at the same riot."

The police have introduced a range of schemes to try to

improve relations between them and all sides of the community. Such schemes, however, do not operate in areas such as the Falls Road where "even talking to a policeman is seen as an act of treachery", the RUC says.

"These youngsters are brought up with only one point

of view. It is pretty hopeless", one officer said.

Certainly, Joe and his pals display an inherent allegiance to the Provisionals. It is as natural to them as lads from Trafford Park supporting Manchester United. "They

are on our side. This is sort of like a war", one boy explains. "He wouldn't understand. He's a Brit", another interjects in a world-weary way.

Joe does not like the idea of killing anybody but, paradoxically, he maintains with chilling blindness that the eight soldiers who died on the Falls Road were "asked for it".

Not all the youngsters in west Belfast - hopefully, not even Joe himself - believe that, any more than children in east Belfast subscribe to the blind bigotry of some of their elders.

Nevertheless, they are the sort of polarized positions that the Government knows it must try to tackle with fresh initiatives on community relations when Northern Ireland children return to their classrooms this week. Nobody is quite sure how it can yet be achieved

in a country where even modest attempts to introduce integrated schooling remain anathema to many parents, let alone churches.

Joe for one does not want to go to a school with "Prods". Neither, though, does he want to grow up to be an IRA soldier. His mum, it seems, would not like that one little bit, so he reckons he might be a pilot or maybe a builder.

Yet before then he will be out on the streets with the rest of his mates. In a year or two, he will doubtless realize his ambition of throwing his first petrol bomb or will become involved in clashes ("protecting ourselves") with youths from the other side of the sectarian divide.

Joe does not see anything wrong in that. It is just the way of things on the streets of Northern Ireland today.

They play Provos and Coppers the way others play Cowboys and Indians

## Union changes its image and services to win new recruits

By Roland Radd, Employment Affairs Reporter

The GMB union is to overhaul its organizational structures and services in a large-scale drive to win more recruits, offering the individual member a range of financial and legal packages.

The move comes as some of Britain's biggest trade unions launch new campaigns to offer members a comprehensive list of services and attempt to shed their "masculine and macho image" to appeal to the growing army of women workers outside their traditional domain.

In an internal document entitled *Year 2000*, the GMB recognizes the increasing difference between members who still need collective bargaining and the growing numbers who need individual services but no longer see the traditional collectivist role of trade unionism as relevant.

Mr John Edmonds, the GMB's general secretary, said yesterday: "We are changing our methods to take account of these people. As the general nature of employment rapidly changes, we must change with it."

To appeal to the new group, the GMB has drawn up a

range of employment and financial services, including cut-price personal loans, lower mortgages, cheaper house, car, holiday and life insurance and the first union-customized Visa card.

It has decided to build on those services by undertaking more detailed research into what patterns of servicing might appeal more strongly to workers in new and changing patterns of employment.

The consultants Gould, Matinson and Associates will undertake qualitative research into people's attitudes towards trade unions. A white-collar section conference will act as the platform from which the new initiatives will be publicized.

One of the key tasks for the union is overhauling its distribution system to improve communications for its 800,000 members. Its package of financial services will be promoted through direct mailing.

The union also plans to offer its members a new cost-effective legal service; occupational accident and disease cases will be recorded by computer and so free re-

sources for work; members will also receive free or cheap legal assistance on non-employment matters, while all agreements with GMB solicitors will be reviewed to ensure effective representation at a reasonable cost.

"It is essential that trade unions speak in ways that reflect the mood of working people", Mr Edmonds said.

Not to be outdone, The Transport and General Workers' Union has already begun to equip itself to meet the changes of the 1990s.

Mr Bill Morris, the TGWU's deputy general secretary, is extending the union's "link-up" campaign for part-time workers, putting a greater emphasis on recruiting women, young people and the ethnic minorities.

A new scheme to attract women working in the hotel, catering and cleaning industries, where they are most vulnerable to poor wages and the threat of attack, is being pioneered in York.

Meetings on how to avoid being mugged and talks on scorch alarms are part of a new package for women members.

## Boy, 14, sets new chess world record



Matthew Sadler at the chess board yesterday (Photograph: Alan Weller).

The Kent schoolboy Matthew Sadler yesterday became the youngest male International Master in the world at the age of 14.

Matthew who is 14 years and three months, has been described as Britain's best prospect since Nigel Short, now ranked third in the world, achieved the same standard shortly before his fifteenth birthday.

Matthew scored six-and-a-half points out of 10 at the Lloyds Bank Masters Tournament, which finished in London yesterday, to qualify as an International Master.

There is only one International Master younger than Matthew. She is Julia Poljar, aged 11, of Hungary.

Matthew, who began playing six years ago after he saw a chess set in a toy shop window, practises four hours a day and cherishes the ambition of becoming world champion "as soon as possible".

His introduction to the game was a result of the enthusiasm of his late grandfather, who, although he could not play, taught himself from a library book and in turn instructed his grandson.

Matthew, a pupil at Roch-

## Omagh eight freed by police

By David Sapsted

All eight men detained by the Royal Ulster Constabulary after the Omagh coach bombing that killed eight British soldiers have been released without charge, police said yesterday.

The eight, arrested by detectives backed up by the Army in dawn swoops in the Omagh area, spent five days in custody at Gough Barracks, Armagh, being questioned about "serious terrorist crimes".

Police disclosed yesterday that in the 48 hours of violence after the extradition from the Irish Republic of Robert Russell, the Maze escapee, early on Saturday, there were 227 attacks on police, 27 shootings, 21 bombings and 88 hijackings.

Chief Insp Ian Williamson of the RUC said: "A relatively small number of people appear to have been intent on reducing the quality of life in West Belfast to that of Beirut at its lowest".

During the violence, 43 people, including juveniles, were arrested, mainly in Belfast. Twenty policemen, one soldier and nine members of the public were injured.

In east Belfast yesterday, Army specialists removed a suspected bomb from the underside of an RUC officer's car. They found a tilt-switch and wire but no explosive.

The "loyalist" majority on Belfast City Council, campaigning against the Anglo-Irish agreement is to seek a meeting with Mrs Margaret Thatcher and plans mass protest meetings in London, Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham. The protest committee wants the issue raised in the Commons.

Two of the IRA's most dangerous terrorists are to be married in a British jail. Paul Kavanagh, aged 32, jailed for 35 years in 1985 for his part in an IRA bombing campaign in London, has applied to be married next month to Martina Anderson, aged 25, jailed for life in 1986 for involvement in an IRA plot to bomb 16 mainland seaside resorts.

Fewer Bank holiday delays than expected

Airport delays in Britain were down to a minimum yesterday, usually one of the busiest Bank holidays of the year.

Gatwick Airport said flights were full but there was little congestion.

Gatwick: A British Island Airways flight to Athens took off at 8pm last night, 10% hours late. An Orion flight to Corfu left more than five hours late, and a Worldways flight to Toronto

FLIGHTCHECK

that should have left at 12.55 had not departed by 5pm. Ten other flights suffered delays ranging from one to three hours.

London: A Monarch flight to Palma left 25 minutes late, another to Rome was 20 minutes late and the airline's flight to Mahon departed one hour and 10 minutes behind schedule. Two Britannia Airways flights, one to Alicante and the other to Almeria, left 20 minutes late.

Cardiff: An Air Europe flight to Palma left two hours late. No other airports reported delays.

By the Times overseas

Australia \$2.75, Canada \$2.00, Denmark \$2.75, France \$2.00, Germany \$2.00, Greece \$2.00, Holland \$2.00, Ireland \$2.00, Italy \$2.00, Japan \$2.00, Korea \$2.00, Luxembourg \$2.00, Malaysia \$2.00, Mexico \$2.00, New Zealand \$2.00, Norway \$2.00, Pakistan \$2.00, Portugal \$2.00, Spain \$2.00, Sweden \$2.00, Switzerland \$2.00, Taiwan \$2.00, Thailand \$2.00, USA \$2.00, West Germany \$2.00, Yugoslavia \$2.00

## Canine distemper in huskies linked to epidemic

By Thomson Prentice Science Correspondent

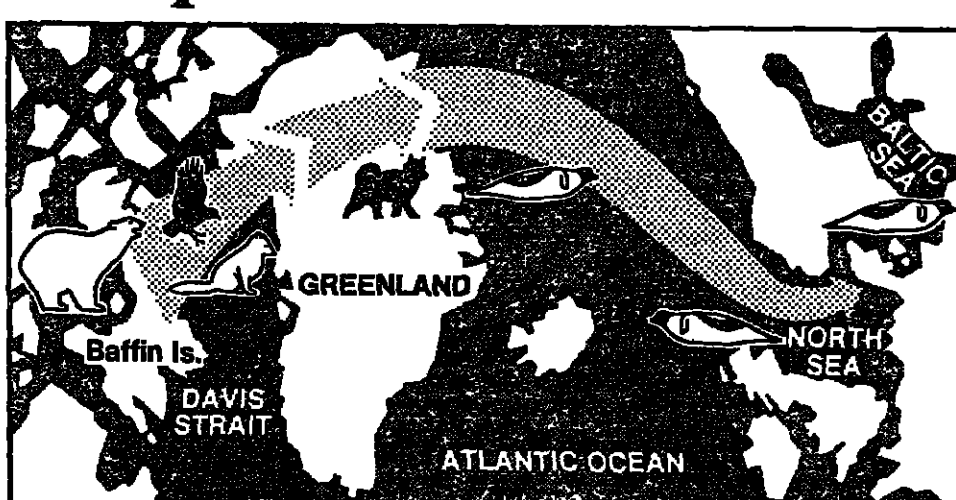
The epidemic among North Sea seals may have been caused by an outbreak of canine distemper among huskies in Greenland last winter.

Some researchers believe the outbreak could have been triggered by disease-ridden foxes or wolves reaching Greenland from a remote corner of northern Canada by traversing ice-bound Baffin Bay.

Evidence that the canine distemper virus (CDV) was imported to Greenland by Canadian wildlife last year has been found by Danish scientists. An outbreak of distemper was reported on Baffin Island last October.

Researchers suspect the seals in turn were infected through contact with the huskies, used by Inuit people during winter seal hunts.

Greenland's worst distemper epidemic for almost 90 years struck thousands of huskies last December. They were vulnerable because they had lost their natural immunity to distemper, which had not happened on a significant scale in recent years. By February, in spite of a big vaccination campaign by the Greenland government, most of the 2,000 huskies in the



Possible infection chain: Distemper outbreak on Baffin Island last October transmitted to Greenland by wildlife crossing frozen sea. Distemper epidemic among Greenland huskies in December leads to infection of seals, which migrate to North and Baltic seas.

Distemper is a common and contagious viral disease, similar to measles in humans. It can be fatal in dogs, but is kept under control in Britain through vaccination.

It is caused by canine distemper virus and also affects carnivorous animals in the wild, such as foxes and wolves. It cannot be transmitted to people.

The virus is one of a family known as morbilliviruses, which include those responsible for human measles, and rinderpest in cattle. Distemper is spread by droplets coughed or sneezed by infected animals.

The symptoms in dogs range from runny eyes and nostrils and recurrent fever, to damage to the central nervous system.

Dr Campbell Cornwell, a virologist at the canine infectious diseases research unit at Glasgow University veterinary school, said yesterday: "From the evidence, it is possible that seals may have been infected from diseased, dead or dying huskies."

"However, I am not yet convinced that the virus affecting the seals is canine distemper virus and I think more tests are necessary. We would be very interested in examining samples from the seals."

Mr Hans Jacob Helms, of the Greenland government, said he believed the virus was

imported into Greenland by foxes or ravens, known carriers of the virus, which also infects bears and wolves. The discovery of a distemper-infected Canadian fox in northern Greenland earlier this year seemed to confirm the theory.

The link between the disease and seals was first identified by veterinary surgeons at the National Veterinary Institute at Uppsala, Sweden.

Dr Dorn Klingeborn, a virologist at the institute, said yesterday that harp seals in Greenland waters migrated unusually far south towards the coast of Denmark.

He said it was possible the dogs caught distemper by eating infected seal meat. He believes the harp seals may have carried the virus to infect common seals in the North Sea and the Baltic.

Dr Campbell Cornwell, a virologist at the canine infectious diseases research unit at Glasgow University veterinary school, said yesterday: "From the evidence, it is possible that seals may have been infected from diseased, dead or dying huskies."

"However, I am not yet convinced that the virus affecting the seals is canine distemper virus and I think more tests are necessary. We would be very interested in examining samples from the seals."

Mr Hans Jacob Helms, of the Greenland government, said he believed the virus was

imported into Greenland by foxes or ravens, known carriers of the virus, which also infects bears and wolves. The discovery of a distemper-infected Canadian fox in northern Greenland earlier this year seemed to confirm the theory.

The link between the disease and seals was first identified by veterinary surgeons at the National Veterinary Institute at Uppsala, Sweden.

Dr Dorn Klingeborn, a virologist at the institute, said yesterday that harp seals in Greenland waters migrated unusually far south towards the coast of Denmark.

He said it was possible the dogs caught distemper by eating infected seal meat. He believes the harp seals may have carried the virus to infect common seals in the North Sea and the Baltic.

Dr Campbell Cornwell, a virologist at the canine infectious diseases research unit at Glasgow University veterinary school, said yesterday: "From the evidence, it is possible that seals may have been infected from diseased, dead or dying huskies."

"However, I am not yet convinced that the virus affecting the seals is canine distemper virus and I think more tests are necessary. We would be very interested in examining samples from the seals."

Mr Hans Jacob Helms, of the Greenland government, said he believed the virus was

imported into Greenland by foxes or ravens, known carriers of the virus, which also infects bears and wolves. The discovery of a distemper-infected Canadian fox in northern Greenland earlier this year seemed to confirm the theory.

The link between the disease and seals was first identified by veterinary surgeons at the National Veterinary Institute at Uppsala, Sweden.

Dr Dorn Klingeborn, a virologist at the institute, said yesterday that harp seals in Greenland waters migrated unusually far south towards the coast of Denmark.

He said it was possible the dogs caught distemper by eating infected seal meat. He believes the harp seals may have carried the virus to infect common seals in the North Sea and the Baltic.

Dr Campbell Cornwell, a virologist at the canine infectious diseases research unit at Glasgow University veterinary school, said yesterday: "From the evidence, it is possible that seals may have been infected from diseased, dead or dying huskies."

"However, I am not yet convinced that the virus affecting the seals is canine distemper virus and I think more tests are necessary. We would be very interested in examining samples from the seals."

Mr Hans Jacob Helms, of the Greenland government, said he believed the virus was

imported into Greenland by foxes or ravens, known carriers of the virus, which also infects bears and wolves. The discovery of a distemper-infected Canadian fox in northern Greenland earlier this year seemed to confirm the theory.

The link between the disease and seals was first identified by veterinary surgeons at the National Veterinary Institute at Uppsala, Sweden.

Dr Dorn Klingeborn, a virologist at the institute, said yesterday that harp seals in Greenland waters migrated unusually far south towards the coast of Denmark.

He said it was possible the dogs caught distemper by eating infected seal meat. He believes the harp seals may have carried the virus to infect common seals in the North Sea and the Baltic.

Dr Campbell Cornwell, a virologist at the canine infectious diseases research unit at Glasgow University veterinary school, said yesterday: "From the evidence, it is possible that seals may have been infected from diseased, dead or dying huskies."

"However, I am not yet convinced that the virus affecting the seals is canine distemper virus and I think more tests are necessary. We would be very interested in examining samples from the seals."

Mr Hans Jacob Helms, of the Greenland government, said he believed the virus was

imported into Greenland by foxes or ravens, known carriers of the virus, which also infects bears and wolves. The discovery of a distemper-infected Canadian fox in northern Greenland earlier this year seemed to confirm the theory.

The link between the disease and seals was first identified by veterinary surgeons at the National Veterinary Institute at Uppsala, Sweden.

Dr Dorn Klingeborn, a virologist at the institute, said yesterday that harp seals in Greenland waters migrated unusually far south towards the coast of Denmark.

He said it was possible the dogs caught distemper by eating infected seal meat. He believes the harp seals may have carried the virus to infect common seals in the North Sea and the Baltic.

Dr Campbell Cornwell, a virologist at the canine infectious diseases research unit at Glasgow University veterinary school, said yesterday: "From the evidence, it is possible that seals may have been infected from diseased, dead or dying huskies."

"However, I am not yet convinced that the virus affecting the seals is canine distemper virus and I think more tests are necessary. We would be very interested in examining samples from the seals."

Mr Hans Jacob Helms, of the Greenland government, said he believed the virus was

imported into Greenland by foxes or ravens, known carriers of the virus, which also infects bears and wolves. The discovery of a distemper-infected Canadian fox in northern Greenland earlier this year seemed to confirm the theory.

The link between the disease and seals was first identified by veterinary surgeons at the National Veterinary Institute at Uppsala, Sweden.

Dr Dorn Klingeborn, a virologist at the institute, said yesterday that harp seals in Greenland waters migrated unusually far south towards the coast of Denmark.

He said it was possible the dogs caught distemper by eating infected seal meat. He believes the harp seals may have carried the virus to infect common seals in the North Sea and the Baltic.

Dr Campbell Cornwell, a virologist at the canine infectious diseases research unit at Glasgow University veterinary school, said yesterday: "From the evidence, it is possible that seals may have been infected from diseased, dead or dying huskies."

"However, I am not yet convinced that the virus affecting the seals is canine distemper virus and I think more tests are necessary. We would be very interested in examining samples from the seals."

Mr Hans Jacob Helms, of the Greenland government, said he believed the virus was

imported into Greenland by foxes or ravens, known carriers of the virus, which also infects bears and wolves. The discovery of a distemper-infected Canadian fox in northern Greenland earlier this year seemed to confirm the theory.

The link between the disease and seals was first identified by veterinary surgeons at the National Veterinary Institute at Uppsala, Sweden.

Dr Dorn Klingeborn, a virologist at the institute, said yesterday that harp seals in Greenland waters migrated unusually far south towards the coast of Denmark.

He said it was possible the dogs caught distemper by eating infected seal meat. He believes the harp seals may have carried the virus to infect common seals in the North Sea and the Baltic.

Dr Campbell Cornwell, a virologist at the canine infectious diseases research unit at Glasgow University veterinary school, said yesterday: "From the evidence, it is possible that seals may have been infected from diseased, dead or dying huskies."

"However, I am not yet convinced that the virus affecting the seals is canine distemper virus and I think more tests are necessary. We would be very interested in examining samples from the seals."

Mr Hans Jacob Helms, of the Greenland government, said he believed the virus was

imported into Greenland by foxes or ravens, known carriers of the virus, which also infects bears and wolves. The discovery of a distemper-infected Canadian fox in northern Greenland earlier this year seemed to confirm the theory.

The link between the disease and seals was first identified by veterinary surgeons at the National Veterinary Institute at Uppsala, Sweden.

Dr Dorn Klingeborn, a virologist at the institute, said yesterday that harp seals in Greenland waters migrated unusually far south towards the coast of Denmark.

He said it was possible the dogs caught distemper by eating infected seal meat. He believes the harp seals may have carried the virus to infect common seals in the North Sea and the Baltic.

Dr Campbell Cornwell, a virologist at the canine infectious diseases research unit at Glasgow University veterinary school, said yesterday: "From the evidence, it is possible that seals may have been infected from diseased, dead or dying huskies."

"However, I am not yet convinced that the virus affecting the seals is canine distemper virus and I think more tests are necessary. We would be very interested in examining samples from the seals."

Mr Hans Jacob Helms, of the Greenland government, said he believed the virus was

imported into Greenland by foxes or ravens, known carriers of the virus, which also infects bears and wolves. The discovery of a distemper-infected Canadian fox in northern Greenland earlier this year seemed to confirm the theory.

The link between the disease and seals was first identified by veterinary surgeons at the National Veterinary Institute at Uppsala, Sweden.

Dr Dorn Klingeborn, a virologist at the institute, said yesterday that harp seals in Greenland waters migrated unusually far south towards the coast of Denmark.

He said it was possible the dogs caught distemper by eating infected seal meat. He believes the harp seals may have carried the virus to infect common seals in the North Sea and the Baltic.

Dr Campbell Cornwell, a virologist at the canine infectious diseases research unit at Glasgow University veterinary school, said yesterday: "From the evidence, it is possible that seals may have been infected from diseased, dead or dying huskies."

"However, I am not yet convinced that the virus affecting the seals is canine distemper virus and I think more tests are necessary. We would be very interested in examining samples from the seals."

Mr Hans Jacob Helms, of the Greenland government, said he believed the virus was

imported into Greenland by foxes or ravens, known carriers of the virus, which also infects bears and wolves. The discovery of a distemper-infected Canadian fox in northern Greenland earlier this year seemed to confirm the theory.

The link between the disease and seals was first identified by veterinary surgeons at the National Veterinary Institute at Uppsala, Sweden.

Dr Dorn Klingeborn, a virologist at the institute, said yesterday that harp seals in Greenland waters migrated unusually far south towards the coast of Denmark.

He said it was possible the dogs caught distemper by eating infected seal meat. He believes the harp seals may have carried the virus to infect common seals in the North Sea and the Baltic.

Dr Campbell Cornwell, a virologist at the canine infectious diseases research unit at Glasgow University veterinary school, said yesterday: "From the evidence, it is possible that seals may have been infected from diseased, dead or dying huskies."

"However, I am not yet convinced that the virus affecting the seals is canine distemper virus and I



# Travel agent pledges no surcharges on holidays from today

By Shona Crawford Poole, Travel Editor

Thomas Cook, Britain's biggest travel agency, has promised there will be no surcharges on holidays booked from today.

The company's offer includes winter holidays and is therefore an improvement on the no-surge guarantee for next summer already announced by the three largest tour operators — Thomson (which is buying Horizon), International Leisure Group, which includes Intasun, and Redwing, which includes Sovereign and Enterprise.

"A lot of other travel agents will follow the same line," Mr Vic Fatah, managing director of Redwing, said.

The Association of British Travel Agents said: "It is quite a step and it covers a gap. It will be good for people who are travelling this winter."

Mr John McEwan, managing director of Thomas Cook's agency chain, said: "We are looking for a significant increase in business."

"It is time for a shake-up in the travel industry. It has got to face up to the criticisms — no matter how unfair — and accept responsibility for the product it sells."

"If something goes wrong on a holiday it's too easy to lay the blame elsewhere and the paying public can get a less than satisfactory deal. The initiatives we have embarked on will, over the next few months and during 1989, provide what it hopes will be the world's most exclusive air accommodation. British Airways employees, many of whom are entitled to first class seats as part of their perks, will be banned from using the new section and other 'upgrades' will be strictly limited."

Instead first class cabins will be exclusive enclaves designed to appeal to only the most fastidious of passengers.

New seats with electronic controls, individual entertainment systems, deep carpets, the best cuisine and personal attention for each passenger are high on the list of priorities.

The number of seats in any first class section will be limited to about 18.

At present, many of the seats in first class are taken by passengers who have booked Club World or Club Europe seats and been upgraded because of the demand for the business category, creating no extra revenue for the airline.

Meanwhile Club World and Club Europe are also to be improved.

The increased number of passengers choosing British Airways is ahead of both our initial targets and average industry growth," Sir Colin Marshall, the airline's chief executive, said. "We have clearly achieved a competitive edge over other major airlines and we are committed to maintaining our lead."

Many of those were drawn from British Airways' first class category, who argue that there is little point in paying so much more for first class accommodation when business class is almost as good.

The airline is now upgrading its first class cabins to provide what it hopes will be the world's most exclusive air accommodation.

British Airways is to redesign its first class cabins to recapture wealthy passengers who have opted for business class rather than luxury travel.

In the first six months of its operation, the carrier's new Club World business class attracted 20 per cent more business passengers on inter-continental flights, while Club Europe attracted 9 per cent more passengers on European services.

Many of those were drawn from British Airways' first class category, who argue that there is little point in paying so much more for first class accommodation when business class is almost as good.

The airline is now upgrading its first class cabins to provide what it hopes will be the world's most exclusive air accommodation.

British Airways is to redesign its first class cabins to recapture wealthy passengers who have opted for business class rather than luxury travel.

In the first six months of its operation, the carrier's new Club World business class attracted 20 per cent more business passengers on inter-continental flights, while Club Europe attracted 9 per cent more passengers on European services.

Many of those were drawn from British Airways' first class category, who argue that there is little point in paying so much more for first class accommodation when business class is almost as good.

The airline is now upgrading its first class cabins to provide what it hopes will be the world's most exclusive air accommodation.

British Airways is to redesign its first class cabins to recapture wealthy passengers who have opted for business class rather than luxury travel.

In the first six months of its operation, the carrier's new Club World business class attracted 20 per cent more business passengers on inter-continental flights, while Club Europe attracted 9 per cent more passengers on European services.

Many of those were drawn from British Airways' first class category, who argue that there is little point in paying so much more for first class accommodation when business class is almost as good.

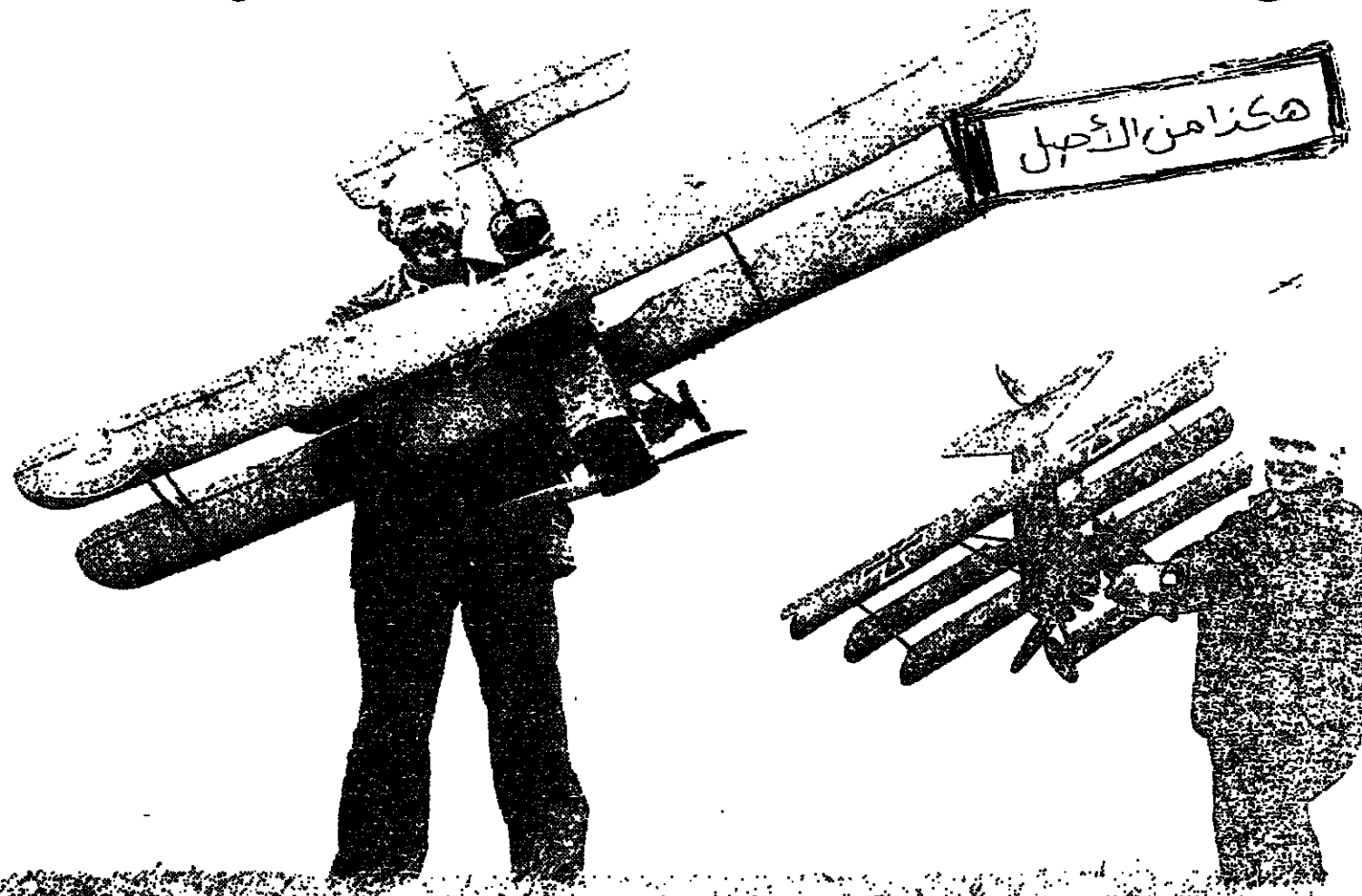
The airline is now upgrading its first class cabins to provide what it hopes will be the world's most exclusive air accommodation.

British Airways is to redesign its first class cabins to recapture wealthy passengers who have opted for business class rather than luxury travel.

In the first six months of its operation, the carrier's new Club World business class attracted 20 per cent more business passengers on inter-continental flights, while Club Europe attracted 9 per cent more passengers on European services.

Many of those were drawn from British Airways' first class category, who argue that there is little point in paying so much more for first class accommodation when business class is almost as good.

## Military model makers scale the heights



Peter McDermott (left), an air traffic controller at Farnborough, with his model of a De Havilland bomber, and Phillip Kent, from Yorkshire, with his Fokker triplane, two competitors in the radio controlled class at the British National Model Flying Championships at RAF Barkston Heath, Lincolnshire, yesterday. Hundreds took part in the championships, Europe's biggest model flying contest, jointly held at RAF Cranwell (Photograph: Mark Pepper).

## Dangerous tyres on million cars over holiday

By Rodney Cowton and Daniel Ward

There were probably more than a million cars on the roads during the Bank holiday weekend with dangerously worn and illegal tyres, according to a survey published yesterday.

Examinations at eight motorway service centres showed that of 6,738 vehicles checked, 862, or 12.8 per cent, had one or more dangerous tyres.

If that rate was applied to more than 10 million cars on the roads over the weekend, it suggests 1.25 million had illegal tyres. The examinations were carried out by National Tyre Service, a firm of tyre replacement specialists.

A survey by Gallup Poll among 1,000 drivers this month revealed that only 13 per cent knew the legal standard. Almost a third either never checked their tyres or did so only up to once a year.

One per cent of drivers admitted that they knew none of their tyres met the legal requirements.

Mr Peter Joslin, Chief Constable of Warwickshire and secretary of the traffic committee of the Association of Chief Police Officers, said: "People must get into the habit of weekly checks on all five tyres".

The Automobile Association says that motorists should consider changing their tyres when the tread depth is reduced to 2 millimetres.

Police on the M4 near Bristol and on the M1 in Bedfordshire are using automatic sensors under the road surface to give them early warning of traffic jams.

Mr Peter Bottomley, Under Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has flown to Japan to discover how the country has dramatically reduced deaths of motorcyclists.

## BA to upgrade first class service

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

British Airways is to redesign its first class cabins to recapture wealthy passengers who have opted for business class rather than luxury travel.

In the first six months of its operation, the carrier's new Club World business class attracted 20 per cent more business passengers on inter-continental flights, while Club Europe attracted 9 per cent more passengers on European services.

Many of those were drawn from British Airways' first class category, who argue that there is little point in paying so much more for first class accommodation when business class is almost as good.

The airline is now upgrading its first class cabins to provide what it hopes will be the world's most exclusive air accommodation.

British Airways is to redesign its first class cabins to recapture wealthy passengers who have opted for business class rather than luxury travel.

In the first six months of its operation, the carrier's new Club World business class attracted 20 per cent more business passengers on inter-continental flights, while Club Europe attracted 9 per cent more passengers on European services.

Many of those were drawn from British Airways' first class category, who argue that there is little point in paying so much more for first class accommodation when business class is almost as good.

The airline is now upgrading its first class cabins to provide what it hopes will be the world's most exclusive air accommodation.

British Airways is to redesign its first class cabins to recapture wealthy passengers who have opted for business class rather than luxury travel.

In the first six months of its operation, the carrier's new Club World business class attracted 20 per cent more business passengers on inter-continental flights, while Club Europe attracted 9 per cent more passengers on European services.

Many of those were drawn from British Airways' first class category, who argue that there is little point in paying so much more for first class accommodation when business class is almost as good.

The airline is now upgrading its first class cabins to provide what it hopes will be the world's most exclusive air accommodation.

British Airways is to redesign its first class cabins to recapture wealthy passengers who have opted for business class rather than luxury travel.

In the first six months of its operation, the carrier's new Club World business class attracted 20 per cent more business passengers on inter-continental flights, while Club Europe attracted 9 per cent more passengers on European services.

Many of those were drawn from British Airways' first class category, who argue that there is little point in paying so much more for first class accommodation when business class is almost as good.

The airline is now upgrading its first class cabins to provide what it hopes will be the world's most exclusive air accommodation.

British Airways is to redesign its first class cabins to recapture wealthy passengers who have opted for business class rather than luxury travel.

In the first six months of its operation, the carrier's new Club World business class attracted 20 per cent more business passengers on inter-continental flights, while Club Europe attracted 9 per cent more passengers on European services.

Many of those were drawn from British Airways' first class category, who argue that there is little point in paying so much more for first class accommodation when business class is almost as good.

The airline is now upgrading its first class cabins to provide what it hopes will be the world's most exclusive air accommodation.

British Airways is to redesign its first class cabins to recapture wealthy passengers who have opted for business class rather than luxury travel.

In the first six months of its operation, the carrier's new Club World business class attracted 20 per cent more business passengers on inter-continental flights, while Club Europe attracted 9 per cent more passengers on European services.

Many of those were drawn from British Airways' first class category, who argue that there is little point in paying so much more for first class accommodation when business class is almost as good.

The airline is now upgrading its first class cabins to provide what it hopes will be the world's most exclusive air accommodation.

## Cosmetic surgery

### Boy dies over ear operation

By Peter Davenport

A boy who was to undergo surgery to his protruding ears has died after suffering an adverse reaction to the anaesthetic.

Simon Boot, aged 12, was so self-conscious about his ears and the taunts of other children that his parents had agreed to cosmetic surgery to pin them back.

He travelled from Catterick Garrison in North Yorkshire, where his soldier father is based, to the Queen Elizabeth Military Hospital, Woolwich, south-east London.

The operation was to have been performed by the surgeon who cared for Simon Weston, the Welsh Guardsman horrifically scarred in the Falklands conflict.

After being given the anaesthetic last Monday, Simon suffered an adverse reaction and was taken to the intensive care unit where he died the next morning.

Yesterday Sergeant Dennis Boot, of the 1st Royal Tank Regiment attached to the Royal Armoured Corps, Training Regiment, at Catterick Garrison, said that his son had not been worried by his ears when he was younger.

"Over the past year he grew more fashion-conscious and concerned about his appearance. It troubled him when other children made remarks about his ears although he spoke to his mother about it more than he did to me."

"Apart from worrying about his ears he was a happy, bright lad."

Sergeant Boot and his wife Denise, both aged 35, who have one other child, Kelly, aged 10, had agreed to the operation and had discussed it with Simon who wanted to go ahead.

They understood it to be a minor operation that would give him more confidence to face the future.

Sergeant Boot added: "His ears were not huge but they were noticeable and there is no one crueler than other children. We never dreamt anything could go wrong."

An inquest into the boy's death has been opened at Southwark Coroner's Court, south-east London, and adjourned until October 27. His funeral will be held at Catterick Garrison on Thursday.

A spokesman at the Queen Elizabeth Military Hospital refused to comment on the case.



Simon Boot died in intensive care unit after anaesthetic.

ick Garrison, said that his son had not been worried by his ears when he was younger.

"Over the past year he grew more fashion-conscious and concerned about his appearance. It troubled him when other children made remarks about his ears although he spoke to his mother about it more than he did to me."

"Apart from worrying about his ears he was a happy, bright lad."

Sergeant Boot and his wife Denise, both aged 35, who have one other child, Kelly, aged 10, had agreed to the operation and had discussed it with Simon who wanted to go ahead.

They understood it to be a minor operation that would give him more confidence to face the future.

Sergeant Boot added: "His ears were not huge but they were noticeable and there is no one crueler than other children. We never dreamt anything could go wrong."

An inquest into the boy's death has been opened at Southwark Coroner's Court, south-east London, and adjourned until October 27. His funeral will be held at Catterick Garrison on Thursday.

A spokesman at the Queen Elizabeth Military Hospital refused to comment on the case.

## Black market ticket sales

### West End war against touts

By Andrew Moger

A twin offensive is being launched against unscrupulous ticket agents and street touts who are estimated to have made profits of £15 million this year from sales of tickets for sporting, theatre and pop music events.

Trading standards officers will launch an operation in the West End of London in the next few weeks, aimed at cutting supplies of tickets to the touts.

"What we want to stop is the way touts are able to corner the market and manage to dry it up in some cases. Knowing precisely how they get hold of the tickets will help us very much," Mr Gordon Powell, Westminster council's senior trading standards officer, said.

Previous investigations, notably at Wimbledon and football tournaments at Wembley, have shown that club allocation procedures are often to blame. Similarly, it is believed that blocks of theatre tickets can be bought by touts, often under assumed names, although it is suspected that box office managers sometimes know their true identities.

The second measure is aimed at preventing touts from tricking buyers into paying up to six times the face value of tickets. Under a section of the Consumer Protection Act, 1987, they will have to make clear how much the tickets cost originally.

The legislation was due to have come into force this week but because of other provisions has been delayed until probably the new year.

It will force sellers to disclose the extent of any price mark-up. Trading standards officers are hopeful that, although the idea is unsophisticated, it will enable them to take action against touts who work in teams outside theatres to avoid arrest.

Tickets for the *Phantom of the Opera* at Her Majesty's Theatre have sold regularly for £50 instead of £12.50. Under the new legislation, investigators posing as customers will be able to call police to arrest touts who are causing an obstruction. They will also have powers to seize evidence.

Obscuring the original price on tickets will also be outlawed. Mr Powell said: "Giving misleading information about ticket prices is analogous with providing false information about perfume on pitches on the pavement of Oxford Street, and often the two businesses are linked up."

Ticket sellers operating from bureaux de change and other shops, as well as reputable agents, will have to provide signs showing commission rates and price lists.

However, even so-called reputable firms are known to charge commissions of up to 30 per cent. It is thought that up to a quarter of all theatre tickets, worth an estimated £100 million, go through agents of some kind.

Mr Powell said: "There will always be people willing to pay over the odds. But this will make it a lot more honest."

## Bowel cancer is Britain's second-biggest

cancer killer. By this time next year it will have

killed 19,000 more people.

Like all cancers it starts as a single cell.

Yet by the time it causes symptoms, an

average tumour consists of millions of cells,

and is often too advanced to treat.

Although it is not yet proven, it seems likely that

earlier detection would improve the chances of successful treatment.

Unfortunately, diagnosis is often hindered by people's attitude.

## TESTING A CANCER-DETECTING TOILET PAPER IS EXPENSIVE. UNTIL YOU CONSIDER THE POTENTIAL SAVINGS.

One of our biggest problems in treating bowel cancer is that

most people don't even want to think about it, let alone be

tested for it.

Bowels and cancer. Two taboos in one illness.

However, recent developments may make it easier

to overcome this obstacle. There are now variations

of a test which can detect hidden traces of

blood in the stool — an early warning sign

of bowel trouble.

And so ICRF research workers

have taken to studying these tests,

including kinds of 'magic toilet paper.'

Preliminary studies indicate that people might

be more willing to use these, and further trials are

planned to confirm this.

At the same time we have to

determine the accuracy of these

tests, the most acceptable way of

presenting them, and whether enough people

will use them to make national screening

programmes worthwhile.

(Assuming, that

is, that other current

research proves the effectiveness

of screening.)

The results

of these investiga-

tions are being analysed

by our special unit at

St. Mark's Hospital.

But, like all our work, which includes

more than one third of this country's total

cancer research, it relies on public funding.

This year, the unit will cost

£400,000 to run.

If you can help, please cut the coupon.

Or you can make a credit card donation

by dialling 100 and asking for Freephone Cancer.

Your contribution could help save some

of those 19,000 lives.

Please send me information on how I can help by covering my legacy/fund-raising (please delete) Send to Imperial Cancer Research Fund, PO Box 123, Lincoln's Inn Fields London WC2A 3PX. I enclose a cheque for £

NAME

ADDRESS

IMPERIAL  
CANCER RESEARCH  
FUND

POSTCODE



# Legal costs hamper actions to win equal pay for equal work

By Roland Rudd, Employment Affairs Reporter

Women are unable to pursue a claim for equal pay for equal work without the financial support of a trade union or the Equal Opportunities Commission, a report published yesterday said.

The latest edition of *Equal Opportunities Review* says that legal costs are forcing potential applicants into an impossible position.

Either the woman can fight a case without the legal expertise to have a reasonable chance of winning, or incur greater costs than she can obtain in damages.

In an editorial commentary, Mr Michael Rubenstein says that it has become standard practice in an equal value case for the two sides to employ both counsel and their own expert consultant to present evidence.

Average costs in a relatively straightforward equal complaints case amount to £7,500. In more complex cases, such as that of Mrs Elizabeth Clark, the speech therapist who last year won the first round in her battle to have her case heard by an industrial tribunal, the preliminary costs are £60,000. Legal aid is not available for

industrial tribunal cases and the damages that can be awarded can only be backdated for two years.

While not all unions are willing to finance legal challenges to pay structures, and the commission does not have sufficient funds to fight every case, women without the backing of one of these two organizations are in a difficult position.

Increasing numbers of potential complainants will be faced with this dilemma. The House of Lords' decision in the case of *Hayward and Pickstone*, which ruled that Miss Julie Hayward, a shipyard canteen cook, was entitled to equal pay for equal work, has raised consciousness about the law's potential for remedying unequal pay.

Mr Rubenstein predicts that more industrial tribunal complaints will ensue, but not all will be so lucky as Miss Hayward, who was financially backed by her union, the General, Municipal and Boilermakers.

According to the report, the plight of the unsupported equal value complaint raises serious doubts about whether

the Government is in breach of its obligations under European Community law. This stipulates that a legal procedure must be provided which ensures that all employees who have an equal value complaint can pursue their claim before the courts.

The right to equal pay for equal work was introduced to comply with the UK's obligations under the EEC Equal Pay Directive, which requires that member states will introduce legal measures to help employees to pursue claims of equal pay.

However, the unavailability of legal aid means that, in reality a claimant will not be able to engage the services of counsel and her own expert. *Equal Opportunities Review* No 21 (Industrial Relations Services, 18-20, Highbury Place, London N5 1QP).

Britain's senior personnel professionals are being offered high salaries and extensive fringe benefits, according to a survey in *Personnel Today*. But it shows that while 42 per cent of such professionals are women, only 10 per cent of personnel and training directors are.

# GCSE triumph for dyslexic teenager

By David Tytler  
Education Editor

A dyslexic boy aged 16 who was diagnosed as "sub-normal" while at primary school celebrated GCSE results yesterday that would have given him seven passes in the old GCE O level examinations — and he still has a reading age of only eight.

Tony Shurmer took the examinations in a private room and dictated his answers to two teachers who read him the questions. In the technical examination he drew all his own diagrams, with the teachers writing in the labels and captions on his instructions.

One of them, Mrs Gail Trembl, the special needs co-ordinator at Lafranc High School in Croydon, south London, said: "I did not understand a word of the physics paper and I disagreed with lots of his ideas and arguments in English Literature. But they were all his and his practical work was better than most."

Tony, of Sutherland Road, West Croydon, was awarded B grades in English literature and craft, design and technology, C in information technology, sociology, electronics, physics, and mathematics, and a D in English language.

It took Mrs Trembl two years to persuade the examining groups to allow Tony to dictate his answers in the GCSE examinations, a method permitted in cases of physical disability.

The London borough of



Tony Shurmer and Mrs Gail Trembl with a model car he built in his spare time (Photograph: Peter Trevnor).

Croydon, which is taking the first steps in setting up a City Technology College with special facilities for dyslexic children, does not recognize dyslexia as a medical condition.

The borough's educational psychologists diagnosed Tony

as having specific reading and writing difficulties. An examination at Westminster Children's Hospital confirmed he was dyslexic.

Throughout his GCSE courses either Mrs Trembl or her assistant, Mrs Denise Duffin, sat in lessons, reading

and writing for him. Tapes of his GCSE answers were sent to the examiners with the written work. The boards for English language and literature insisted on a sample of his writing.

Tony said yesterday: "I do not know what would have

happened to me without Mrs Trembl. The other schools I had been to did not care much what happened to me."

He has now been given an apprenticeship at a plastics company and says: "Without Mrs Trembl I would be sweeping roads".

# Political meddling deters job seekers

By Ian Smith and David Walker

Senior town hall jobs in London and Manchester are going unfilled or are being allocated to internal candidates because fear of interference by councillors trying to enforce their policy on equal opportunities — notably the council's positive policy on gay and lesbian rights.

In Manchester no director of social services has been appointed after nearly 10 months, amid charges that the Labour controlled authority's "equal opportunities" policy is thwarting efficient running of the department.

In Brent, north London, the dismissal of Mr David Divine as director of social services has left without a head a department still trying to put into effect changes in social work recommended three years ago. Like several other top jobs at Brent, including chief executive, the post may have to be filled from within the council's existing staff.

In Manchester, where the Labour group led by Mr Graham Stringer now rates as one of the hardest left groups still in power, large cuts in council staff have been

ordered to bridge a £110 million gap this year between income and spending. In the social services department, additional pressure has come from councillors trying to enforce their policy on equal opportunities — notably the council's positive policy on gay and lesbian rights.

Since the council's director of social services Miss Irene Walton, took early retirement nearly a year ago, two assistant directors have also left. One of them, Mr Frank Taylor, said: "Time and time again I found common sense subjugated to political doctrine".

Mr Brian Roycroft, president of the Association of Directors of Social Services, said that in Manchester, as in Brent, amateur councillors were seeking to dictate to professional social workers how they should do their job.

Senior social workers have recently been called before a two-councillor committee, dubbed the Star Chamber, and questioned in detail about following council policies on sex, race and minority rights.

# Firms brief lawyer over Arab boycott

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A barrister in London has in the last month received a batch of unusual briefs: he has been instructed by three international companies to secure their removal from the boycott list operated by the League of Arab States against people with connections with Israel.

The briefs — believed to be the first of their kind to come to the English Bar — have landed on the desk of Mr Bitu Bhalla.

"I think these briefs are unique: they are really a kind of politico-legal brief requiring lobbying something akin to the old colonial briefs that counsel used to receive from countries trying to secure their independence."

The briefs are from a United States defence contractor, a large Dutch packaging concern and a private Italian bank. The Dutch company has an Israeli director and the other two companies have had commercial links with the country.

Mr Bhalla, who is an international commercial barrister,

is at a loss to know why the briefs have come to him. One reason might be that he has been director-general of the Anglo-Kuwait Joint Commission, which promotes trade, politics and friendship between Kuwait and the United Kingdom.

Some American law firms, notably with Palestinian lawyers on their staff, have had similar instructions. The fees have reputedly run up to £3.5 million.

Mr Bhalla says he thinks he is the first English barrister to be approached and that this will be the first time that an "English forensic approach, asking for justification" will be used.

The briefs will involve Mr Bhalla in five to six weeks' work for which he charges £180 to £200 an hour. He will present the cases individually in Damascus.

Companies have managed to secure removal from the list either, like the Ford motor company two years ago, by a process of discreet lobbying, or by paying a fee.

# Poison pen law 'could be used against banks'

A new law aimed at writers of poison pen letters could also be used by customers who feel their banks are harassing them about an overdraft, a legal expert said last night.

Mr Stephen Gold, a solicitor and the litigation expert to the *New Law Journal*, said the Malicious Communications Act 1988, which comes into force next month, creates an offence of sending a letter or other article with an indecent or grossly offensive message or a threat.

He said: "It is becoming increasingly fashionable for bankers to frighten the daylights out of customers in serious default with unsecured loans and credit card accounts by threatening black-listing if no contact is made within 28 days or in certain other con-

ditions. Perhaps some enterprising police force will turn the 1988 Act on the banks. After all, *prima facie*, most of the letters would constitute threats."

Mr Gold writes in the *New Law Journal* "If challenged, the power-crazy bank employee would probably plead 'best interests of the customer'."

"It would be a defence for the bank employee to prove that he had reasonable grounds for making the demand which the threat was used to reinforce, and that he believed the threat was a proper means of reinforcing the demand."

"There is also the good old offence of unlawful harassment, under the Administration of Justice Act."

For purely personal reasons.  
The P2200 at only £395.

Whether it's used as a personal printer or a general office printer, the NEC P2200 is the UK's best selling 24-pin printer. Not hard to see why. Its 24-pin clarity is available both in print and graphics mode. Whether it's draft printing at 168 characters per second. Or letter-quality printing at 56 characters per second. The P2200's paper handling facilities include tractor feed, tear-off, and paper-park. There's a plethora of typefaces, both inbuilt and optional cartridge. Each of which can be italicised, emphasised or enhanced electronically. It is also Industry Standard compatible and connectable with virtually every software package and computer.

No wonder no other printer under £400 can outperform it. If all this makes the P2200 seem complicated, don't worry, it isn't. To find out how much more this and our other 24-pin printers can do, ring Sian Thomas on 01-993 8111, or post the coupon.

Diane Williams, Printers Dept., NEC (UK) Ltd., P.O. Box 594, London N14 6QQ. Please tell me more about your P2200.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Company \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

NEC



# Soft words in Warsaw fail to disarm Solidarity



Mr Lech Walesa: "We will never sell Solidarity."

From Richard Bassett  
Warsaw

Mr Lech Walesa, the leader of Solidarity, said yesterday that he expected talks to begin quite soon between the authorities and representatives of the banned trade union to seek an end to the industrial unrest which has gripped Poland for the past two weeks.

"Both sides must make concessions," Mr Walesa said after a two-day special meeting of the Central Committee of Poland's ruling Communist Party.

He said that Solidarity could not be "replaced with anything", and added: "Without Solidarity, Poland will not move forward one inch."

Other Solidarity activists, however, were less convinced yesterday of the chances of the Government being prepared to have talks with Solidarity.

Mr Adam Michalik expressed his disappointment that the Polish authorities so

far had failed to come up with any concrete offer. In Warsaw, sources close to the Government of General Jaruzelski remained adamant that Solidarity, as a proscribed organization, would stand little chance of being involved in any round-table talks.

The Polish Minister of the Interior, General Czeslaw Kiszczak, offered "round-table talks" with strikers on Friday, but all official statements since then have dwelt on the need for such talks to involve only those who respect the Polish constitution, which the authorities have regularly accused Solidarity of rejecting and not respecting.

The strikes which began in the Silesian coalmines are now continuing in only one colliery, that of the Manifest Lipcawy mine. Strikes are continuing, however, in the north-western harbour town of Szczecin and in Gdansk at the Lenin Shipyard, the birthplace of Solidarity.

According to opposition sources yesterday, the giant steel mill at Stalowa Wola

was also on strike, with as many as 5,000 workers downing tools.

Official sources disputed this, however, and Warsaw radio said that only the foundry in the mill had stopped working. Irrespective of how many strikers were within the plant, the entire complex was sealed off yesterday by several hundred riot police.

And, regardless of whether Solidarity will eventually hold talks with the Government or not, it is clear that the events of the past few days have enabled the authorities to gain a brief but welcome breathing space in the present crisis.

By making, on the whole, conciliatory and self-critical statements during the two-day party plenum, the regime has defused for the moment a potentially violent situation.

Tomorrow sees the anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk Agreement which established Solidarity in Poland in 1980. Usually it is an occasion on which large

crowds of Solidarity supporters clash with riot police. None the less, by creating an atmosphere conducive to round-table talks, the Government has probably ensured that tomorrow's anniversary passes without clashes.

On the same day, the Government has called for a special meeting of the Polish Parliament to debate economic policy in detail and any changes which the authorities believe to be necessary in the light of recent events.

To what extent this will change the situation remains unclear at present. Observers in Warsaw yesterday noted that, despite the promising beginning to the weekend's Central Committee meeting, which stimulated high hopes of change as one minister after another expressed serious criticism of the Government, the second day of the meeting saw the authorities closing ranks with little indication of any change.

It could well be that tomorrow's par-

liamentary session will result in the same stalemate. Although in the short term time would seem to be on the side of the Government, which is counting on being able to wear down the strikers' morale, in the long term only radical change will solve Poland's problems.

This in effect means there would have to be some degree of compromise on the part of the Government in its attitude to Solidarity.

This would necessitate a complete reversal of policy by the Government, which up to now has regarded the movement as anathema to its plans, but it remains the only solution if the Government is to secure a degree of consensus in implementing its austerity measures.

If it fails to involve Solidarity, there can be no question of the union giving up its struggle. As Mr Walesa reiterated in Gdansk yesterday: "I am willing to talk about anything, but we will never sell Solidarity."

## Worried Dukakis in attempt to elbow Bush from limelight

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

Governor Michael Dukakis, who virtually disappeared from the national spotlight throughout most of August, began a two-day, 20-stop election tour yesterday — all of it in his home state of Massachusetts. But with just over two months to election day, his campaign looks troubled and lethargic.

Mr Dukakis will play in a softball game, meet first-time house buyers and announce a planning grant for an art museum, ensuring him of big coverage in the local newspapers. His national coverage, however, has dwindled sharply from only a few weeks ago when he triumphantly toured the country, his confidence boosted by a 12 to 17 points lead in the polls.

While Mr Dukakis's presidential bid seems to have faltered, Vice-President George Bush's has found its feet. The message that Mr Bush will carry to the country when the campaign moves into top gear in the autumn is well defined: "Continued peace and prosperity."

With all the main economic indicators looking good, the Democrats are having a hard time challenging the theme.

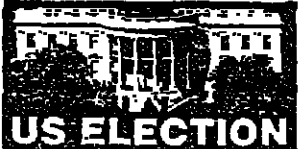
Since the Republican national convention earlier this month, Mr Bush has been drawing cheers with his re-

frain that Mr Dukakis is soft on defence, crime, drugs, communism and patriotism. In a highly effective attack, he forced Mr Dukakis on to the defensive over his veto of a Massachusetts Bill that would have required schoolteachers to recite the pledge of allegiance each morning.

While Mr Bush focused on symbolism and patriotism, Mr Dukakis responded with lawyers' arguments, saying — correctly — that the Bill would have violated the Constitution. But the story gave the Vice-President positive coverage for two consecutive nights on the network news.

Republican strategists believe they can also unbalance the Governor's positions on foreign policy and defence. Mr Bush is preparing an offensive on Star Wars, which Mr Dukakis has dismissed as a "fantasy".

For example, the Vice-President has questioned how quickly or fully a space-based defence system might be put in place, but remains committed to pressing ahead with



## Swapo's supporters on parade in Windhoek



Wielding a toy rifle, this boy was among 10,000 supporters of the South West Africa People's Organisation who yesterday attended a rally in Windhoek, the capital, to mark the 22nd anniversary of the start of the armed struggle to gain independence for the territory from the South African Government, which administers it. Angolan, Cuban and South

African negotiators are to resume talks on a peace settlement in South West Africa (Namibia) in Brazzaville, Congo, next week (Michael Hornsby writes from Johannesburg).

These talks would be a continuation of the round of discussions held in the same city last week which were adjourned early on Saturday after it became clear that it was not going to

be possible to meet the September 1 target date set in Geneva on August 5 for agreement on a timetable for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighbouring Angola.

The South African Foreign Minister, Mr R.F. "Pik" Botha, said at the weekend that it had been decided to postpone the deadline for agreement rather than risk a breakdown of

the talks, which the Americans have labelled "constructive".

Preteroria has said it will start implementing United Nations Resolution 435 on independence for Namibia on November 1 of this year, provided that all 50,000 Cuban troops are pulled out of Angola by next June 1, the date envisaged in the resolution for independent Namibian elections.

### WORLD ROUNDUP

## Kurds flee across Turkish border

Amid news of intensified fighting in northern Iraq between units of the Army and Kurdish guerrillas, Turkey last night found itself facing a big refugee problem (Hazhir Teimourian writes). Reports from Turkish official sources that up to 100,000 Kurds had sought refuge in Turkey were not confirmed, though frontier officials told *The Times* that 16,000 were already being cared for in the town of Haklari, where the borders of Iraq, Turkey and Iraq meet.

Turkish frontier officials said that some of the refugees suffered from burns characteristic of chemical weapons, and that only women and children were being allowed into Turkey. An official at the Turkish Foreign Ministry in Ankara added that Iraqi war planes had bombed the Turkish frontier village of Hamtepe, and that Turkey would "take the appropriate measures".

Earlier, yesterday, Mr Massud Barzani, leader of the Kurdistan Democratic Party of Iraqi Kurdistan, which is fighting for survival after the decision of its backer Iran to sue for peace with Iraq, accused Turkey of "complicity with Baghdad in the war of genocide against our people by not allowing Kurdish refugees inside its territory". He said that more than 500 Kurds had died from gas poisoning since Thursday, with another 3,000 injured.

## UN may boost aid

The United Nations Secretary-General, Señor Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, has told the PLO chairman, Mr Yasser Arafat, that the UN will try to increase assistance for Palestinians living in the Occupied Territories (Nicholas Beeston writes). The Palestinian leader had asked for the UN to intervene and protect Arabs living in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

● JERUSALEM: Troops shot and critically wounded a West Bank man who broke a curfew to meet an ambulance he had called for his sick son, hospital officials said.

## Bangladesh flood toll

Dhaka — As relief workers retrieved another 23 bodies from swollen rivers yesterday, the death toll in floods sweeping across northern and central Bangladesh after 10 days of rain climbed to 223 (Ahmed Fazi writes).

Troops were called out to help rescue thousands of marooned people and to repair dams after the heavy rain caused the Brahmaputra and Ganges rivers to flood, making about two and a half million people homeless. President Ershad, after visiting the worst-hit regions of Kurigram and Gaibandha, said the situation was "alarming".

## Junejo is re-elected

Islamabad — Mr Muhammad Khan Junejo, the former Prime Minister of Pakistan who was sacked by President Zia, was re-elected yesterday as president of the Pakistan Muslim League in opposition to the rival league faction floated last Friday by three provincial chief ministers appointed three months ago by Zia (Hasan Akhtar writes).

● LONDON: Pakistan has denied that it is seeking to question Pakistani exiles in Britain about the death of President Zia in a plane crash (Nicholas Beeston writes).

## Nazi guard acquitted

Düsseldorf (Reuter) — After one of the most heated legal battles in West German history, a former Nazi death-camp guard was acquitted at his retrial yesterday of the murder of the German Communist leader, Ernst Thälmann.

Spectators in the public gallery, who included concentration camp survivors, shouted "Nazi murderer" and "crooked judge" in protest at the decision of a court here to acquit Herr Wolfgang Otto. He had been sentenced in 1986 to four years' jail for the murder of Thälmann, who was shot and incinerated on the night of August 18, 1944.

## Le Pen stirs up trouble over New Caledonia plebiscite

From Philip Jacobson, Paris

As the French return reluctantly from their long summer holidays, M Jean-Marie Le Pen is off to a flying and typically abrasive start to the new political season.

The leader of the far-right National Front has just delivered an uncompromising "No" to the proposed referendum on independence for the territory of New Caledonia.

For good measure, he is also demanding the immediate resignation of President Mitterrand in the unlikely event that the French vote against the package agreement on the Pacific islands' future in the national plebiscite in November.

Addressing the party faithful in his home village of La Trinité-sur-Mer in Brittany over the weekend, he insisted that nothing in the French Constitution permitted the status of the territory to be decided in such a fashion.

With his usual shrewd timing, M Le Pen thus ensured that he would be in the headlines at the very moment when M Michel Rocard, the Prime Minister, was basking in widespread acclaim for his skilful and patient handling of the immensely delicate New Caledonia negotiations.

As yesterday's *Liberation*



M Le Pen: Threat to rock the right wing's electoral boat.

pointed out, the virtual destruction of the National Front's parliamentary presence means that he will now direct his stentorian voice and beguilingly simplistic "policies" at the man in the street.

The rally in Brittany, at which a bronzed and apparently leaner M Le Pen promised a "vigorous and methodical" campaign against the Rocard package, was also intended as another shot across the bows of the orthodox conservative opposition.

Spurred by the mainstream right, he seems intent on demonstrating the threat of National Front abstentions in cantonal elections at the end of September and the more

significant municipal polls early next year.

The New Caledonia issue appears to offer promising ground for trouble-making. The main political parties have welcomed the apparent breakthrough, but the French public still seems uncertain about the Government's central objectives.

While just more than 50 per cent of those responding to the latest opinion poll backed independence for the territory in 10 years' time, two-thirds apparently remain unconvinced that the agreement signed this month will solve the long-term problems of New Caledonia.

M Le Pen will be seeking to place the blame for "giving away" New Caledonia on the familiar "conspiracy" among Establishment politicians to betray the true interests of the French people. But his threatened "No" campaign will soon be met with a lavishly financed government publicity drive to ensure that the November referendum makes the Rocard proposals binding on any future administration.

In a speech lasting about two hours, M Le Pen also launched attacks on drug takers, criminals and coloured immigrants.

## Military unease in Argentina Army wages cash battle

By Michael Llanos, Buenos Aires

The Argentine Government faces further problems over army funding and trials involving the military, despite resolving a dispute with the Army over salaries.

Señor Horacio Jaunarena, the Defence Minister, secured a 30 per cent pay increase for officers last week, but only after President Alfonsín overruled Señor Juan Sourrouille, the Economy Minister, who had refused to go beyond the 25 per cent increases authorized for civil servants in a bid to curb inflation.

The extra five percentage points were a first attempt to bring military salaries back in line with those received by judges, traditionally the benchmark for civil servants' pay. In July the Army's Chief of Staff earned £600, half that received by a Supreme Court judge. The pay of a lieutenant was £60.

"Military pay is at historically low levels," a retired lieutenant-colonel said. The Government was penalizing all officers for the mistakes made by military regimes, he said. "But most officers had little to do with the de facto government," he said.

Another army source expressed even greater concern.

The lack of incentives and a government policy of reducing military hours, so that officers could supplement their income with outside jobs, were leading towards "the destruction of the armed forces", he said.

But the officers are not just grumbling about pay. The 1988 national budget has yet to be approved by Congress, leading to delays in army funding.

Army sources said suppliers had not been paid since May and that some units might have to close down.

A military analyst, Señor Carlos Raimondi, recently estimated that half of army helicopters were out of service or close to it because of the tight budget, and that a quarter of its artillery was obsolete, some pieces dating back as far as 1928.

The United States has offered to help in re-equipping the Army.

For example, it had offered helicopter parts worth \$18 million (£10.5 million), but the problem was Argentina's inability to finance purchases, a US diplomat said.

Officers are also worried about trials: human rights trials, the Falklands hearings

and the courts-martial of officers implicated in the uprisings of last January.

Although a government-sponsored law last year cleared most officers involved in the "dirty war" against subversion, 36 senior servicemen still face trials in the capital and around the country. In Rosario, former President Galtieri is expected to testify this month in cases tied to the Second Army Corps.

The Falklands hearings have drawn dozens of officers called to testify for or against the six military defendants accused of negligence in the war with Britain.

The military are watching the hearings closely to see how the civilian appeals court sentences the accused. The prosecution expects a verdict by late September.

Thirty-five officers face courts-martial for the January uprisings, which followed the mutiny in April, 1987, led by former Lieutenant Aldo Rico.

The case has grown in recent weeks with the discovery in the cell of one officer of the names of 15 more accomplices, who are now before the promotions review board. They are likely to be forced into retirement.

## Australian crisis as farmland turns to desert

From Robert Cockburn Sydney

Australia is losing precious soils on a scale that is compared to the desertification of Ethiopia, causing an economic disaster that now costs \$A\$2 billion (£1 billion) a year. In some areas cattle can no longer graze, crops will not grow and people are abandoning farms.

But far more serious is the actual loss of the land, which will cost a further \$A\$2.5 billion to repair where possible. More than half of Australia's farming country is in need of treatment.

Scientists estimate that 4.3 million hectares (10.6 million acres) of that is on the verge of becoming permanent desert unless immediate steps are taken to stop an irreversible process of land degradation. Already there are places where it has been left too late and farming activity has gone forever.

The problems have been known about for many years. Yet only now, as the economic damage becomes clear is notice being taken in a year

of growing criticism from environmentalists at home and abroad.

The Government's own scientists say that the years of neglect, coupled with a refusal to change inappropriate farming practices, have brought Australia to the edge of a man-made disaster.

Various described as "the Aids of the Earth" and "environmental holocaust", desertification is recognized now as the largest single problem facing the country and one which demands a dramatic rethinking of land management.

"Land degradation, in a general sense, is probably costing Australia \$A\$2,000 million a year," Dr David Smiles, Chief of Soils Division of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization told *The Times*. Dr Smiles is leading research into the extent of the problem and is trying to establish and promote the cures.

The problem lies in the great age and fragility of the Australian landscape and the devastating toll that 200 years of European settle-

ment has taken on its relatively fertile soil. Dust samples have been found in New Zealand and above the Tasman Sea.

"The black soil plains of New South Wales and Queensland are basalt flows 10 to 15 million years old whose net loss was millimeters in thousands of years," Dr Smiles explained. "If you look at what we've managed to do in 200 years — the very deep gullies wrought by the clearing of vegetation, cultivation, grazing and construction — you realize the immense pressure we have put on the land."

Although comprising less than one-third of the total land area, Australia's non-arid zones are home to 98 per cent of the population and have to support all its grazing and crop production. Forty per cent of good crop land is badly eroded. Ninety per cent of rural New South Wales needs treatment.

Victoria is particularly badly hit by salinity, with 650,000 sq km (406,000 sq miles) affected in varying degrees. In Queensland 28,000

sq km of land need repair after water erosion. Most of South Australia is prone to wind and gully erosion. In Western Australia, salinity and coastal erosion is the problem.

In the country where 40 per cent of exports are produced directly from the soil, one economic equation stands out. Every tonne of grain is now estimated to "cost" 13 tonnes of precious top soil. Agriculture is likened to mining, where soil is removed permanently.

"We are mining both the carbon and the nitrogen from our landscapes," Dr Smiles explained. "The land was protected by its own vegetation. Its removal and removal of the nutrients of millions of years before cultivation represents catastrophic devastation. Only now are we dimly perceiving the problems."

These include erosion, salinity, acidification, the effects of introduced animals, and chemical pollution from agro-chemicals. Environmentalists like Dr David Bellamy of Britain and Dr David Suzuki of Canada are among those

who have voiced strong criticism in Australia this year.

"Modern Australia is an ecological disaster, characterized by a squalid history of greed, shortsightedness and ignorance," Dr Suzuki said after a recent trip here. That such remarks are given front-page prominence in Australia's newspapers is an indication of the need for change.

But persuading farmers to reduce cattle stocks or not to break up the soil for cultivation is not easy. Therefore, a surprising development is the coming together this year of environmentalists known as "greenies" and farmers whose usual hostility has given way to dialogue to help save the situation.

The economic effects of environmental problems, however, are not only limited to the soil. The "greenhouse effect" also threatens Australia's lucrative ski-fields in the New South Wales mountains.

As a result, environmental issues are moving to the centre stage of Australian politics.



## Challenge to Seoul democracy

# Army role in attack on journalist signals right-wing backlash

From Gavin Bell, Seoul

Ominous signs of a right-wing backlash against democratic reforms in South Korea have surfaced with the arrest of two army generals and the dismissal of their commander, in connection with a knife attack on a local journalist.

Brigadier-Generals Lee Kyu Hong and Kwon Ki Dae were detained at the weekend on charges of ordering the assault by a major and three non-commissioned officers, and of attempting to cover up the incident. The assailants were already in custody.

Last night it was reported that Major-General Lee Jin Baek, Commander of Army Intelligence, had been relieved of his post on the ground that he had overall responsibility for the conduct of his officers. Mr Oh Hong Keun, city editor of the *Joong Ang* economic daily, was stabbed in the left thigh in a skirmish with four men in civilian clothes near his apartment in southern Seoul on August 6, shortly after he had written an article critical of the military's role in politics. He is still in hospital.

The affair has highlighted a growing conflict between advocates of authoritarian rule in the Government and military, and dissident leaders wicking unprecedented influence under the new democratic Constitution.

It seems likely that the Defence Minister, Mr Oh Ja Bok, who heads security operations for the Seoul Olympics, will be forced to resign as soon as the investigation is completed. Mr Kim Young Sam, leader of the Reunification Democratic Party, repeated opposition demands for Mr Oh's instant dismissal in a meeting with President Roh yesterday.

Opposition disquiet has

been heightened by the identification of those involved. The attackers were members of Unit 5616, responsible for gathering information on hostile countries, analysing their military tactics, and training intelligence officers. General Lee is their section chief, and General Kwon is Chief of Staff of the Army Intelligence Command.

It was disclosed yesterday that a captain in the same unit has been charged with helping to direct the attack, bringing the number of arrests so far to seven. Army investigators are planning to question at least three more senior intelligence officers.

Judicial sources said the military initially refused to co-operate with the police investigation, and it was only after a public outcry that the Army CID began its own inquiry on August 24. The first arrests were announced one day later.

According to evidence released so far, Mr Oh was the victim of a carefully planned ambush by soldiers acting under orders from superior officers.

Two days later General Kwon ordered subordinates to falsify operational records and



President Roh: Pressed to dismiss Defence Minister.

change the colour of the car used in the attack.

Under rigorous questioning by opposition members of the National Assembly, the Defence Minister tacitly admitted that officers had been angered by the newspaper article. "I think it is difficult for the military to accommodate such a story," he said.

However, he gave an assurance that those involved in the attack would be punished, and he anticipated his resignation: "I have no lingering desire to keep my post... As soon as the investigation is over, I will assume entire responsibility for the incident."

Disturbing in itself for South Korea's nascent democracy, the affair is indicative of a broader right-wing reaction against the liberal political system introduced late last year. A series of semi-official statements and publications has signalled growing anger among ruling party and military figures accustomed to the privileges of unchallenged power for almost three decades.

Mr Kim Yong Kap, the Minister of Government Administration, was the first to vent his frustration in public by calling for the Constitution to be rewritten to control student and opposition leaders who were "fueling left-wing ideologies".

The Home Affairs Ministry has since printed thousands of copies of an article by a professor, asserting that ultra-left-wingers had infiltrated the legislature, the judiciary and the universities, and were on the verge of seizing power.

Mr Kim Dae Jung, who leads the biggest opposition party in Parliament, has rejected the charges as nonsense, and called on President Roh to restrain "fascist elements".

## First Afghan spaceman awaits lift-off



Colonel Abdul Ahad Mohmand, the Afghan cosmonaut, talking to his home country from Soyuz before yesterday's launch.

From Our Correspondent Moscow

A Soviet doctor yesterday lifted off from the Baikonur cosmodrome in Soviet Central Asia with the first Afghan-Soviet space mission to the orbiting Mir complex.

Dr Valery Polyakov, aged 46, is to monitor the condition of Colonel Musa Manarov and Vladimir Titov, who have been orbiting Earth in weightless conditions for almost nine months. He will return to Earth only when the two cosmonauts leave the complex after spending a record year in orbit on Mir.

Before the launch, Dr Polyakov had donated bone marrow for research on the

effects of weightlessness on the human immune system. Research on the mission appears designed to test whether weightlessness could reduce rejection problems in marrow samples for transplant.

The earlier space endurance record was set by a Soviet colleague, Colonel Yuri Romanenko, who spent 326 days on board Mir last year. Colonel Romanenko had to quash reports he was suffering from effects of prolonged weightlessness several months after returning to Earth last December 29. The two Mir cosmonauts are said to be "fine".

The Soviet experience of orbital flight is providing essential data on how cosmonauts withstand long-term

exposure to weightlessness on a mission to prepare for an eventual manned flight to Mars.

Western journalists were for the first time allowed to watch yesterday as the three-stage Soyuz TM6 rocket took off, in a perfect operation, carrying Afghanistan's first cosmonaut, Colonel Abdul Ahad Mohmand, on an eight-day mission to Mir, along with a veteran Soviet cosmonaut, Colonel Vladimir Lyakhov. The three will reach Mir tomorrow.

The Soviet media emphasized the symbolism of the Soviet-Afghan flight as the rocket launch was covered live on television. Tass quoted Colonel Lyakhov as saying that the joint flight was "a new

sign of growing contact between the peoples of the Soviet Union and of Afghanistan".

The joint mission comes as Moscow is insisting on the need for continued economic ties with Kabul despite the current withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan under the Geneva accords.

Colonel Mohmand, aged 29, a Soviet-trained pilot, served in his country's Air Force. But Tass did not say whether he saw combat action in the Afghan war. He is to chart his country's economic resources in experiments on board Mir. Previous reports have said that this would include photography of remote areas of Afghanistan, where the guerrilla war is still raging.

## Bishop cautious on date of Waite release

From Juan Carlos Gmancio west Beirut

The Right Rev John Brown, Bishop of Cyprus and the Gulf, said yesterday that he had obtained unspecified "responses" to his inquiry on the fate of three Iranians who were seized in Christian-controlled territory in Lebanon six years ago.

He hoped that his efforts would "encourage Tehran to co-operate all the more" in solving the question of three British hostages held by Muslim fundamentalists, including Mr Terry Waite, the Archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy.

But the Anglican Church envoy declined to comment on increasing speculation that Mr Waite and the other two hostages, John McCarthy, a television journalist, and Mr Brian Keenan, a teacher, could be released soon.

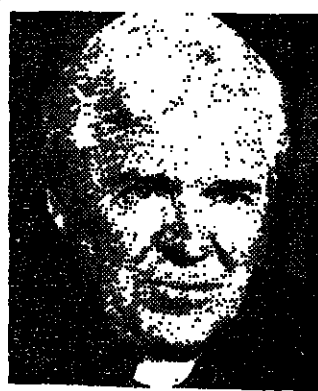
"I have no feeling about the timing of it (the release of Mr Waite). I feel they will be released, but I have no knowledge on the timing. I don't have any knowledge except for what has been in the British media," he said, pointing out that his mission in Lebanon, at Tehran's request, had to do exclusively with the missing Iranians.

The bishop would not discuss the nature of the "responses" he obtained in his second trip to Lebanon in less than a month. Nor would he say if that information suggested that the three Iranians and their Lebanese driver were still alive or, as is widely feared, were murdered soon after they were seized by the Christian gunmen near the northern village of Barbara, in the Batroun region, on July 14, 1982.

"I have not received answers but responses that might lead me to answers," the bishop said in a telephone interview with *The Times*. Apparently, he is conducting all his contacts with leaders of the Christian Maronite Church, which exerts great influence over the Lebanese Forces militia.

The Iranians have offered their good offices in trying to win the release of the British hostages and this has become all the more important within the framework of the current rapprochement between Tehran and London.

But the Iranians are expecting help in trying to find out what happened to their compatriots. Their requests for an investigation have largely been ignored by the predominantly Christian Lebanese Government.



Bishop Brown: Contacts with Maronite Church.

## Six killed in Austria as trains hit head-on

Vienna (AP) — Two trains crashed head-on at a station in western Austria, killing six people and injuring 43, a rail official said.

The accident happened at Wolfurt, about three miles from the West German border. A train from the central industrial city of Linz heading towards Lindau, across the frontier on Lake Constance, collided with a train travelling from Lindau to Innsbruck.

**Jewel robbery**  
Brussels (AFP) — Two thieves attacked and robbed an Italian diamond dealer of his suitcase, containing jewellery worth \$570,000, at Brussels-National airport, Belgian police said.

**Fatal blaze**  
Mexico City (AFP) — At least 11 people died and several others were injured when fire broke out on a pipeline in the Gulf of Mexico state of Veracruz, officials said.

**Back in prison**  
Tel Aviv (Reuters) — Israeli police recaptured a murderer who used a gun and took hostages to break out of Beersheba jail and then offered to return if he could spend two nights with his model girlfriend.

**Ships collide**  
Norfolk, Virginia (AP) — The aircraft carrier, Dwight D. Eisenhower, struck an anchored Spanish freighter here after returning from the Mediterranean, the Navy said, but there were no reports of any injury or pollution.

**Classes cut**  
Moscow (AP) — Many Moscow schools are cutting back from a six-day to a five-day week at the start of the new Soviet academic year on Thursday to leave more time for independent study and sports, Radio Moscow said.

**Short circuit**  
Peking (AP) — A house repair company here has been blamed for the collapse of a 60 square-yard section of the outer wall of the Forbidden City by stringing electrical lines from its offices to the ancient structure, the official *China Daily* said.

**Syrian jets**  
Abu Dhabi (AFP) — The Soviet Union has agreed for the first time to supply Syria with Sukhoi 24 fighter bombers, the most sophisticated Soviet warplane, according to the United Arab Emirates newspaper *al-Itihad*.

## Gulf talks could free 90,000 prisoners of war

From Michael Hamlyn, Baghdad

The biggest exchange of prisoners of war since the drawing up of the Third Geneva Convention in 1949 is being planned here and in Tehran.

Perhaps as many as 90,000 men, some of whom have been languishing in camps for nearly eight years, will be involved in the exchange, still to be the subject of negotiations in Geneva.

Figures published by the International Committee of the Red Cross show that the organization visited 12,747 Iranian prisoners in 10 Iraqi camps and three military hospitals in 1987. A further 5,400 POWs have been registered more recently, according to officials.

But registration was halted a short time ago on the orders of the Iraqi Government. Since then newspaper sources have indicated that another 12,700 have been captured in recent engagements, plainly designed to increase Iraq's bargaining position at Geneva.

In Iran, the Red Cross reports that it was able to

register only 4,252 Iraqi prisoners during 1987, and to verify the presence of 37,702 more who had already been registered. It was not able to check the presence of 7,327 other prisoners previously registered, nor was it able to obtain information on more than 8,000 prisoners who had tried to send messages home to their families.

Restrictions on the operation of the Red Cross in Iran are described modestly in the

latest International Red Cross annual report as being due to a "very restrictive interpretation placed by the Iranian authorities" on the provisions of the Geneva Convention.

Diplomats here describe the Iranians as being in outright breach of the Convention in not allowing more than one Red Cross team to visit prisoners and in allowing only one visitor to interview prisoners privately.

Because of these restrictions, the delegates were able to visit only 13 camps and six hospitals last year. They had visited only two during 1986.

In addition to the Red Cross visitors, the POWs have been seen by a special commission — an Austrian and a Norwegian lawyer, and by a Belgian general — set up by Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary-General.

The conditions under which prisoners are held are not the subject of criticism here, and there is similarly no disparagement of medical care.

The fact that a few prisoners are sometimes subjected to the attention of visiting media is, however, a breach of the Convention. Visitors are taken to a camp near Baghdad where young prisoners, some only 11 or 12 when they were captured, have spent their adolescent years.

The young boys have been well treated and are singled

out for educational chances. They are well equipped and have plenty of material for work or other pastimes.

If the Red Cross is mandated by the Geneva talks to handle the return of the prisoners, it is likely to demand individual access to each prisoner to find out whether or not each wants to be returned. Operationally, there seem to be no big problems. Whether the prisoners are to be transported by Red Cross aircraft or overland bus is likely to be decided by the expense to which each country is willing to go.

Observers in the international community here expect that talks for the return of prisoners could be straightforward. The families in each country will no doubt lobby strongly for the problem to be speedily resolved.

But the determination of the Iraqis to take as many new prisoners as possible before the ceasefire became effective is regarded as a possibly ominous sign.

Observers in the international community here expect that talks for the return of prisoners could be straightforward. The families in each country will no doubt lobby strongly for the problem to be speedily resolved.

But the determination of the Iraqis to take as many new prisoners as possible before the ceasefire became effective is regarded as a possibly ominous sign.

Because of these restrictions, the delegates were able to visit only 13 camps and six hospitals last year. They had visited only two during 1986.

In addition to the Red Cross visitors, the POWs have been seen by a special commission — an Austrian and a Norwegian lawyer, and by a Belgian general — set up by Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary-General.

The conditions under which prisoners are held are not the subject of criticism here, and there is similarly no disparagement of medical care.

The fact that a few prisoners are sometimes subjected to the attention of visiting media is, however, a breach of the Convention. Visitors are taken to a camp near Baghdad where young prisoners, some only 11 or 12 when they were captured, have spent their adolescent years.

The young boys have been well treated and are singled

out for educational chances. They are well equipped and have plenty of material for work or other pastimes.

If the Red Cross is mandated by the Geneva talks to handle the return of the prisoners, it is likely to demand individual access to each prisoner to find out whether or not each wants to be returned. Operationally, there seem to be no big problems. Whether the prisoners are to be transported by Red Cross aircraft or overland bus is likely to be decided by the expense to which each country is willing to go.

Observers in the international community here expect that talks for the return of prisoners could be straightforward. The families in each country will no doubt lobby strongly for the problem to be speedily resolved.

But the determination of the Iraqis to take as many new prisoners as possible before the ceasefire became effective is regarded as a possibly ominous sign.

Observers in the international community here expect that talks for the return of prisoners could be straightforward. The families in each country will no doubt lobby strongly for the problem to be speedily resolved.

But the determination of the Iraqis to take as many new prisoners as possible before the ceasefire became effective is regarded as a possibly ominous sign.

Observers in the international community here expect that talks for the return of prisoners could be straightforward. The families in each country will no doubt lobby strongly for the problem to be speedily resolved.

But the determination of the Iraqis to take as many new prisoners as possible before the ceasefire became effective is regarded as a possibly ominous sign.

Observers in the international community here expect that talks for the return of prisoners could be straightforward. The families in each country will no doubt lobby strongly for the problem to be speedily resolved.

But the determination of the Iraqis to take as many new prisoners as possible before the ceasefire became effective is regarded as a possibly ominous sign.

## Robert Fisk reports on the Armenian community of east Beirut

# Bones keep alive memory of massacres 70 years ago Exiles pin faith on Gorbachov

In a small octagonal chapel in the Beirut coastal suburb of Antelias a pile of human skulls, femurs and bone sockets have been neatly arranged within a series of glass cases.

Four miles away, just off Municipality Square in the Bourj Hammoud neighbourhood of east Beirut, up a narrow concrete staircase and through an unpainted wooden door lives Mr Khoren Pilibossian. The bones are some of the victims of the first 20th century Holocaust. Mr Pilibossian is one of the survivors.

Both help to keep Armenian history alive, and nowhere — save in Soviet Armenia itself — is the folk memory of the 1915 massacres maintained more vividly or more painfully than in Lebanon, where at least 150,000 Armenians now live on the old swamps where their grandparents settled after the death marches of 70 years ago.

When the Turks decided to slaughter the Armenian population at the height of the First World War, one million Armenian men, women and children were killed. The Turks employed none of the sophisticated machinery that the Nazis were to employ on another minority community later. The Armenians were shot or knifed to death, the women often raped before being murdered.

Tens of thousands died of thirst and starvation after being forced into the deserts on the long death march south

to the Syrian city of Deir el-Zur. In the years that followed, Armenian priests gathered up some of their bones from the sands around the town as a memorial to the slaughter, which even today Turkey will not fully acknowledge. That is how those bones came to be in the glass cases.

The massacres continued for six more years. Perhaps 75,000 more Armenians were slaughtered during Turkey's 1918 invasion of the Caucasus. Another quarter of a million may have died between 1919 and 1922.

The ossuary may provide a silent witness to the horrors of 70 years ago. But no one knows how many survivors are still alive to testify to the truth of it all. An old people's home in Bourj Hammoud houses a few elderly Armenians.

And there is Mr Pilibossian, aged 90, in his dingy flat above Municipality Square, so deaf that you have to shout at him to be heard, so old that he speaks only Turkish. Many Armenians who lived in Turkish Armenia never spoke their own language. He stares at visitors through powerful round spectacles and walks unsteadily with the help of a cane as he tells his story.

"The Turks took my aunt and uncle from our house in the village of Gessaria," he said. "We found their bodies on the street corner. They had been bayoneted." Here he raises his cane and makes a

sharp stabbing motion. In the corner of his cramped bedroom is a photograph of a woman dressed in black, her sad features staring out miserably from the picture.

"It is my sister, Florence," Mr Pilibossian says. "The Kurds who worked for the Turks killed her husband and children. They raped her and took her away and forced her to marry one of them. When he died 10 years later, she came to Beirut and found us."

Even today the Armenian communities in Beirut remain grouped by their original home towns in Turkey. In the narrow, Caucasian streets with their overhanging balconies, the people of this "Little Armenia" on the Mediterranean still call their districts by the names of Adana, Marash or Amasos.

They have their own radio station, their own daily newspaper, three political parties — all armed — and one extremist guerrilla group, spawned in these very streets that were built on the swamp the Lebanese gave their grandparents. The "Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia" now murders Turkish officials to avenge the massacres.

Can the memory live on among a people who no longer have a country? Speaking of his killing of Jews in Europe, Hitler once asked: "Who now remembers the Armenians?" There can be no doubt here that the Armenians do.

On the streets of Bourj Hammoud, the posters are simple, the words in both English and Armenian: "Karabakh is ours," they announce. "Karabakh belongs to Armenia."

The upheavals in Soviet Armenia and in the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan, whose Armenian inhabitants want to annex themselves to Soviet Armenia, have had a profound effect on the 150,000 Armenians who live in east Beirut.

At the height of the violence in the Caucasus — in which, according to some reports, hundreds of Armenians were killed by Azerbaijanis — more than 20,000 Beirut Armenians demonstrated in the streets in the eastern sector of the Lebanese capital.

Delegations have been sent to the Soviet Embassy in west Beirut to demand that the province be annexed, while the events in Soviet Armenia have been featured in almost every news broadcast of the Armenian Van Radio in east Beirut and on almost every front page of the Armenian Beirut daily paper *Azatak*.

The largest Armenian political party, Tashnak, has been drawing crowds at its clubs in Bourj Hammoud for repeated videotape showings of the Armenian demonstrations in Yerevan.

"We regard the request for the annexation of Karabakh as a turning point in Armenian history," Dr Hrach Bedoyan, head of Tashnak's Central Committee in Beirut, says. "For the first time, we feel that the Armenian problem has come alive on the international political scene."

Western correspondents based in Moscow have been prevented from visiting both Armenia and Azerbaijan, but members of the Lebanese Armenian community — the descendants of the survivors of the Turkish massacres in

western Armenia in 1915 — have continued to travel to Yerevan.

A church delegation was there earlier this month and Armenian political leaders in Beirut — while they are still puzzled about the timing of the demonstrations — believe that two private lectures by senior Soviet officials, the first in London, the second in Paris, foreshadowed the events which shook the Kremlin earlier this year.

In Britain Mr Abel Aganbeyan, an economic adviser to Mr Mikhail Gorbachov and one of the foremost Armenian

advocates of *perestroika*, spoke to a gathering of Armenians late last year. "Unofficially, he declared to his audience that the problem of Karabakh was now going to be 'solved'," Mr Bedoyan says.

"Then in Paris in November, another Soviet Armenian delegate, Zori Balayan, made a similar statement. Maybe they knew something."

The Armenians here have also heard that three of the most important regional Soviet leaders met just over a week ago in the Nagorno-Karabakh capital of Stepanakert. "For the first time, Soviet Armenia is taking part in decision making for the Armenian people in Karabakh," Mr Bedoyan says.

Three weeks ago "there was a meeting at Stepanakert between Vezir, the First Secretary of Soviet Azerbaijan, Arutunyan, the Secretary-General of the Armenian Communist Party, and Pogoyan, the head of the Communist Party in Nagorno-Karabakh."

The region is 80 per cent Armenian and it had been totally neglected by Azer-

baijan rulers for 70 years." Several Armenian political leaders in Beirut believe that Soviet Armenian Communist intellectuals thought the liberal regime of Mr Gorbachov had at last provided them with the opportunity to

justice of more than six decades. Mr Souran Khanamirian, one of the five Armenian deputies in the Lebanese Parliament, claims that even Mr Gorbachov now believes the Armenian demand is correct.

"You cannot find one Armenian anywhere in the world who is not for the annexation of Karabakh," he says. "Historically it was part of Armenia. What happened to it was an injustice."

"The problem for Gorbachov is that, if he gives the Armenians what they should rightfully have, then he would find other people who may or may not be right. And then maybe the problem would be too big to solve. But Karabakh will now develop economically — this is a first step. Years have no value in history."

It would, perhaps, be as well if Tashnak believed this, too. Avowedly nationalistic, professing social democracy, it was banned in the Soviet Union in 1920, but now undoubtedly represents most Armenians in the Diaspora.

Through social meetings in Beirut with visiting delegations of Soviet Armenians, it does, in fact, maintain discreet contact with the Soviet Government. And Mr Bedoyan, who holds an Oxford doctorate, insists that Tashnak will not make trouble with the Russians.

"We are against any anti-Soviet military action in Soviet Armenia — even hooliganism," he says. "We believe that the Karabakh problem must be solved through peaceful means. We paid dearly in the past because of super-power rivalries — we don't want to be part of their game again."



## SPECTRUM

هكذا من النحل

## Justice measured by the million

As more and more Americans rush to litigate, there are rich pickings for their lawyers. Charles Bremner looks at the benefits and dangers in a system which can award \$1.5 million damages to an unemployed alcoholic from Brooklyn who fell down a hole in the road

Luis Moran was coming home at dawn after an all-night spree with friends. He was, by normal measure, drunk, and there was probably cocaine in his blood. He only had to cross the road from his friend's car, but the unemployed Puerto Rican with a history of alcoholism never made it to his Brooklyn front door. He tripped and fell into a five-inch deep pot-hole in the pavement, struck his head and was paralysed from the neck down.

Nearly two years later, Moran, now aged 58, lies in a crowded public hospital on Roosevelt Island complaining of the pain that still burns from his paralysed limbs. There would be nothing remarkable about his misfortune, a banal story about one of life's losers, if it stopped there. But Moran, who last worked as a filling-station attendant seven years before, did what thousands of New Yorkers do every year — he sued the city council for negligence and won nearly \$1.5 million in damages for himself and his wife, Aida.

Put in its blindest terms, Moran's award is a glaring example of the excesses of an American gone litigation mad. With a system that enables lawyers to take their fees in the form of a percentage of the damage award — so-called contingency — the first impulse of many a citizen who suffers injury or misfortune is to "sue the bastards". The huge costs of litigation and the propensity of some juries to award astronomical damages for suffering is held by many to be a threat to the economy and the quality of life.

Doctors and other professionals must pay vast sums to insure themselves against malpractice suits — several US courts have, for example, recently awarded more than \$10,000 a time against vets for the loss of small pets. In recent years, soaring liability insurance has forced local authorities to close playgrounds and day-care centres and industries such as pharmaceuticals and aircraft manufacture are being deterred from innovation.

Liability suits have, for exam-

ple, forced Cessna and other makers to halt their output of light aircraft. Attempts at reform have so far stumbled, though California is about to vote in a referendum on the high cost of car insurance which could mark the first popular revolt against the litigation explosion.

But there are two sides to the story. In a country with almost no social safety net for the poor and where the cost of medical treatment can send even fairly prosperous families into bankruptcy, a lawsuit can make the difference between survival and destitution. Advocates of the contingency system — who include welfare and consumer defence groups — argue that it provides the only way for the poor to gain redress in the courts.

"Look at him," says Sam Lurie, the lawyer who took on and won Moran's unlikely case as he sits at his client's gloomy bedside. "How do you measure it? Can you say his life isn't worth that amount?" Lurie, aged 59, is not the legal shark of popular stereotype. The son of Jewish immigrants, he takes pride in his role as defender of the poor in the face of an uncaring world. Moran has not yet received a penny from the city and Lurie is engaged in the costly preparation of an appeal that he could still lose.

"If he's ever going to get out of that hospital, he needs my help, and if I lose the case, he could spend the rest of his life in the hospital." With no provision for nursing care by the state, Moran cannot go home without his award. If the appeal fails, Lurie will also pay thousands of dollars of costs and forego fees for hundreds of hours' work. A good New York lawyer normally bills at about \$300 an hour.

Lurie is adamant that the contingency system works and that the economics of life in America justify large damages awards. At his office in Park Avenue, lined with the medical library he uses to fight malpractice cases, Lurie shows a wall full of files that represent his preparation for the Moran trial. A strong admirer of Britain, Lurie says he



What price justice? Luis Moran lying paralysed in his hospital bed is visited by Sam Lurie, the lawyer who took on his case and won \$1.5 million

## 'How do you measure it? Can you say a man's life isn't worth that amount?'

was surprised when he visited London on a divorce case and found how ill-prepared was the eminent barrister he worked with. "I realised what was happening. I saw his chambers. I was shocked at how little they were paid. The amount of money didn't justify the work involved. Lawyers are only human. You need the incentive."

That incentive is there if the lawyer knows that he will only collect if he wins, says Lurie. If he decides to take a case, he gives it his all. "I really do my homework and that's my advantage over the adversary," Lurie was engaged by Mrs Moran immediately after her

husband's accident. Friends had put her in touch with the lawyer.

The first step was to photograph the 4ft by 5ft wide hole that had been left after the removal of a tree. Investigation showed that it had been previously reported to the city — a vital fact since a 1980 law requires plaintiffs to prove that the city had received written notice of a street defect if it is to be held negligent.

The trial in June lasted three and a half weeks. Moran testified through an interpreter from a wheelchair and Lurie called in, among his experts, a world authority to argue that since his client was a long-standing alco-

holic, the high level of alcohol in his blood did not necessarily mean he was incapacitated at the time he tripped. He also denied that Moran had been taking cocaine, arguing that the hospital's positive test on him after the accident had been faulty.

The six-person jury included an accountant and three business people — not the typical "plaintiff's jury" likely to be swayed in such a case. "The jury just wasn't carried away by the facts of the case but stayed level-headed and said 'it's a horrendous injury'," Lurie says.

It awarded \$10 million to Moran — the full amount claimed

by Lurie — and \$1 million to his wife for loss of Moran's services, but it ruled that he was 70 per cent responsible for his own injury, so should collect only 30 per cent of the damages. The judge later reduced the amounts to \$4.5 million and \$200,000 dollars, so, if they win the appeal, the Morans will collect \$1.41 million. Out of that, they must pay costs, a third of the remainder to Lurie and about \$200,000 for the hospital.

Defending the system, Lurie says the courts are so strict that only merit-worthy cases ever make it past the juries and the costs of preparation are enough to deter lawyers from frivolous ac-

tions. As he finishes explaining in his office, an assistant reports a telephone call from the family of victims of a nightclub fire the previous day in the Bronx that killed seven people.

Of course, Lurie's view is not shared by New York City. Like other municipalities, New York is now struggling against a deluge of litigation. "We're the deep pocket," says Eugene Borenstein, the city lawyer who headed the defence in the Moran case. This year, he says, the city expects to be sued 7,000 times for personal injury, with 2,000 cases stemming from defective sidewalks. It expects to pay between \$25 and \$30 million of tax-payers' money on pavement and roadway cases alone.

"Whenever two cars collide in the street the plaintiff's lawyer doesn't have to be very smart to make up some kind of a claim against the city of New York, no matter how tenuous."

Borenstein, who has 120 lawyers working full-time defending injury suits, blames the fashion for litigation on rules such as "joint and several" liability, under which each party to a suit is responsible for full payment of a damage award. This means that if a jury decides that a pot-hole played a part in a collision in which an uninsured and penniless driver is held mainly at fault, the city must pay the full award.

Borenstein also laments Governor Mario Cuomo's decision two years ago to veto a proposal to set a limit to the awards juries can fix for "pain and suffering".

Cuomo did, however, fix a sliding scale for contingency fees in medical cases so that the lawyer may only receive 10 per cent of awards over \$1.25 million rather than the usual 33 per cent.

Advocates of national reform are urging a whole series of measures to end a system under which, they claim, the 100,000 or so American lawyers involved in personal injury cases are the prime beneficiaries. Among their proposals are caps on awards, limits to the discretion of juries, sliding scales for contingency fees and the award of costs against the losing side, as is the case in British courts.

But beyond the legal detail, many critics see underlying social causes. The "lawyerism of America" is, they say, a symptom of a society that is trying to regulate the risks out of living, a free-enterprise version of the welfare state. The growing rush to sue suggests that Americans are increasingly reluctant to accept that an individual is responsible for his own actions.

## SCIENCE REPORT

## Beyond E.T.

Although the search for signs of extraterrestrial life in our solar system has yielded no clear evidence of such a phenomenon, it is too soon to give up. That, at least, is the opinion of most of the 200 exobiologists who met last week at a conference in Sunnyvale, California, organized by the United States space agency, NASA. They see dozens of clues that suggest continuing the search may one day yield positive results.

Exobiology is the study of the origin of life, and organic material in general, throughout the solar system. Although the popular notion of life on other planets tends to run towards bug-eyed monsters, exobiologists are looking for far less complex life forms. Finding simple, single-celled organisms capable of reproducing themselves, would be sufficiently astounding.

Because of its similarity to Earth, Mars has attracted the most attention as the planet likely to have supported life. Evidence that a liquid water once flowed across the surface is an encouraging sign that living organisms could once have existed. Although the Viking spacecraft that landed on Mars in the 1970s failed to find unequivocal signs of life, only a minute fraction of the Martian surface was explored. New missions now being planned will be covering a much wider sample of the planet's geography, as well as searching below the surface for buried clues of biological activity.

John Oro, of the University of Houston, thinks that Europa, one of Jupiter's moons, might be the right place to look for extraterrestrial life. He has no direct evidence for this but thinks the moon may have the right mix of physical and chemical characteristics to support life. Photographs taken by the Voyager space probes show that Europa has a smooth surface, marked with long shallow cracks. Oro thinks that Europa is covered by a 10 kilometre-thick crust of ice, and that hidden beneath it is a 90 kilometre-deep ocean of liquid water. Even with the limited amount of sunlight that reaches as far as

Jupiter, Oro has shown that chemical processes could occur, forming simple biological compounds. Oro says it will require a probe that can sample Europa's surface to find out if his notions are correct.

But finding life on an extraterrestrial planet is only part of the goal of exobiologists. They are also looking for how material from space may have played a role in the flowering of life on Earth. Some have argued that the Earth's oceans were formed by water, interstellar dust constantly falling on the Earth's surface, probably plays a role in explaining how certain elements made their way to this planet.

Another more controversial possibility is that asteroids may have brought to Earth the primitive chemical building blocks from which life began. Asteroids contain both simple and complex organic molecules that could, under the proper conditions, be the starting point for living systems.

Many of the questions exobiologists would like to ask will be answered by a fleet of spacecraft now being built. Next year, the Galileo spacecraft will be launched en route to Jupiter, where it will orbit the giant planet and send a probe to the surface. The Soviet Union is planning Mars-sampling missions for the next decade, and even now has two spacecraft on their way to the Martian moon Phobos. The CRAF mission (Comet Rendezvous, Asteroid Fly-by) is scheduled to fly alongside Comet Kopff for nearly three years, starting in 2000, shooting a probe directly into the comet's surface.

Exobiologists are agitating for more instruments on NASA's planetary probes than they have traditionally been given. But would they recognize extraterrestrial life even if they found it? Perhaps on Europa living organisms don't breathe oxygen and exel carbon dioxide. Oro and his colleagues would like the chance to find out.

Joseph Palca

© Nature-News Service 1988

## NEW WORDS FOR OLD

## It's all double dust

Collected any good dust lately? You know, the stuff to which we all return. Golden lads and girls all must. My friends at the Greek Museum at the University of Newcastle upon Tyne have just received an appeal for an envelope of their dust from an avant-garde German happenings-entrepreneur. He wants to make an exposition (sic) and a book out of dust collected from sundry institutions. "What I have to say to you will seem strange, but please bear with me — for three years now I have been gathering specimens of Dust from diverse museums in Europe. My purpose in this undertaking is conceptual: Dust as a biblical metaphor, as a literary and artistic symbol of fleetingness and finality; Dust as tangible token of possible association of ideas. Your co-operation would constitute, as a welcome by-product as it were, a bit of PR for your museum. An introduction touching on the various implications of the subject of dust — themes, inter alia, like cleanliness, hygiene, etc. — serves to impart a culture-historical aspect to the scheme concerning the angles to be examined, of a matter at first sight seemingly so banal as plain Dust."

Language, like institutions, collects dust. But the dust is not dry. In it you can trace the history of a language. You will find revealing fossils in the dust of doublets. A doublet is a

pair of words deriving ultimately from the same source, for example *poison* and *potion*, or *fragile* and *frail*.

If you cannot tell the difference between a locust and a lobster, I am not going to let you order dinner for me in a swish fish restaurant. But the words come from the same root. In this case the doublet is there in the Latin. *Locusta* means both the omnivorous insect, which according to Livy swarmed around the Pontine Marshes south-east of Rome, and also the marine crustacean with a red carapace which, according to Suetonius, Tiberius used to quizzle at Capri. Both are related to the Greek *lokán*, to leap. I never think of lobsters as being great leapers. Though I know that Gérard de Nerval, the French poet, was found in the Palais-Royal leading a lobster at the end of a blue ribbon. When asked why, he gave the inspired answer: "It doesn't bark, and it knows the

secrets of the sea." The lobster *locusta* was transmuted into Old English as *loppestre*, *loppstre* or *loppstre*. Nobody knows why the "c" was changed to a "p". It happens, in the dust of language. So, in a Lewis Carroll transmigration, your locust became a lobster.

*Glamour* and *grammar* are the same word at root, a connection that may not be apparent to the little victims of the Lower Fourth as they are being belted around their ears by Old Chalky for getting their modal auxiliaries wrong. Grammar is derived ultimately from the Greek *grammatiké* (sc. *tekhné*), the art of letters, grammar. This branched out into a variant, *gramarye*, meaning occult learning or magic, originally in Scotland. The "r" changed to "l" and glamour came in meaning (originally) magical beauty. The word was brought into general literary use by the enormously influential Walter Scott. Like many other words, it has been much debased by the tabloid press.

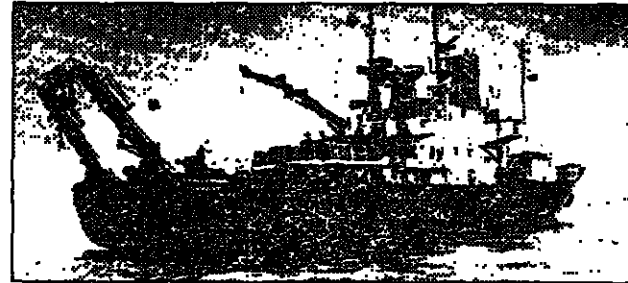
In the rich dust-bowl of language *Christian* and *creatin* are a doublet. Recent scholarship has shown how surprisingly late the secret society of the Early Church adopted *Christian* as its name. Its meaning is obvious: a follower of Christ. But in the Romance languages representatives of "Christian" came to be used to mean also a human being as opposed to a brute. In French *parler chrétien* means to speak an intelligible language, i.e. preferably French, and certainly European. The deformed idiots of the Alpine valleys were named *cretins* in order to imply that, although dwarfed and deformed, they were still human. La Bruyère made the same point in a satirical description of the peasants in France in the reign of Louis XIV: "On voit certains animaux farouches répandus par la campagne, des mâles et des femelles, noirs, livides, et tout brûlés du soleil: attaché à la terre qu'ils fouillent et qu'ils remuent avec une opiniâtreté invincible; ils ont comme une voix articulée, et quand ils se lèvent sur leur pieds, ils montrent une face humaine; et en effet, ils sont des hommes." Marvellous.

The history of language as well as of a country lies in its dust.

Philip Howard

## TOMORROW

Troubled waters — the Royal research ship *Challenger* investigates the threat to the North Sea



## KEEP YOUR LAWN TIDY WITH THE TIMES GARDEN SWEEPER

Offered exclusively to readers of The Times, this practical garden sweeper will enable you to make light work of tidying your lawn this Autumn.

Light and easy to use, gathering leaves, grass cuttings, pine needles and cones, twigs and hedge clippings become effortless leaving you more time to enjoy your garden.

The sweeper, 26" wide, will quickly gather all garden debris smoothly and simply into the large, easily emptied hamper which has an ample capacity of 6.8 cubic feet. Sweeping height is easily adjusted by a single lever action. The sweeper has sturdy wheels and strong hamper assembly. Maintenance free, bar cleaning, the sweeper has rear support castors for stability when loaded and when empty folds flat for easy storage.

Superb Value at  
**£74.95**

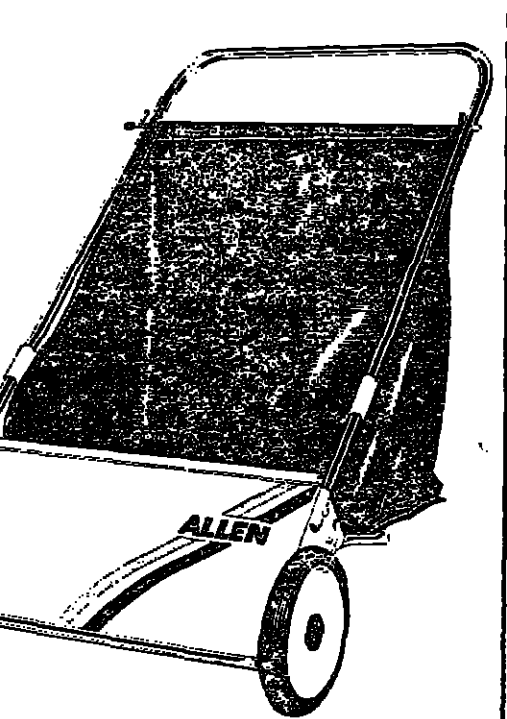
All prices are inclusive of postage and packing. Please allow up to 21 days for delivery from receipt of order. If you are not satisfied your money will be refunded without question. In addition to our guarantee you have the benefit of your full statutory rights which are not affected.

Orders and enquiries should be sent to: The Times Garden Sweeper Office, Bourne Road, Bexley, Kent DA5 1BL. Tel: (0322) 53316 for enquiries only.

## THE TIMES

DIAL YOUR ORDER  
RAPID ORDERING SERVICE  
BY TELEPHONE ON  
ACCESS OR VISA  
(no need to complete a slip)

0322-58011  
24 hours a day - 7 days a week



Please send me ..... Garden Sweeper(s) @ £74.95 each

I enclose cheque/P.O. for £..... made payable to: The Times Garden Sweeper Office.

Or debit my Access/Visa Card No. ....

Signature .....

Send orders to: The Times Garden Sweeper Office, Bourne Road, Bexley, Kent DA5 1BL.

Mr/Mrs/Miss .....

Address .....

Postcode .....

Ref No. 88046



# The art of the interview

What is the ideal nanny made of? And how does the clever employer discover if she is really all that she seems to be? In part two of our series Charlotte Breese and Hilaire Gomer offer the interview technique that will help to raise your stakes some guidelines to finding in the great nanny gamble

Part 2  
THE GOOD NANNY GUIDE

**AV** top 10 of qualities employers most prize in their nannies is cheerful, clean and neat, sense of humour, flexible, punctual, polite, reliable, fun, child-loving, honest. Employers do not want militants (this usually means left wing), fanatics of any kind (particularly in the time-honoured battlegrounds of health, religion and politics), gossips or "thickies".

Although many employers say they would interview a male applicant, only a small proportion claim they would actually hire one. (Those who thought they might do so had three or more boisterous boys and plenty of space.)

The favourite age range for a nanny is 18 to 23. A mature nanny is more likely to be "right", ie to know how to handle a tricky child after years of experience. As a generalization, 18-year-olds are mostly away from home for the first time, are likely to be man-mad, and may not have enough confidence or experience to take criticism gracefully. Leaving them in sole charge is asking for trouble.

Nannies were less valuable about their ideal employers, but because they all said the same thing, their top 10 created itself: easy-going, down-to-earth, kind, friendly, appreciative, sense of humour, fun, fair, reasonable, ordinary.

The only two adjectives common to both lists are "fun" and "sense of humour". Nannies pray that you will laugh like a drain when they have flooded the bathroom. "Laughing it off" and "luckily she saw the funny side" are common pronouncements, which will make any experienced employer grind her teeth.

After you have advertised for a nanny (see right) comes the business of interviewing her. Telephone interviewing is time-consuming and can be confusing, particularly if your desire for an au

pair outstrips your knowledge of her language. It is always best to set aside the time to see anyone who is going to look after your children and live in or work by day in your home.

The employer hopes to discover much in a short time during the interview, but she must be able to answer two critical questions by the end. Do I think this nanny/mother's help/au pair will be good at this job? And do I like her enough to have her come and live (or be around the house a great deal) with us?

If you don't like the look of a girl cut the interview short. You will save both her and yourself time. Say to the nanny that you will tell her exactly what the job entails - warts and all. This is a better line than giving a misleading picture.

Ask her the following questions:

● **Training:** Is she trained to do the job? Ask to see a photocopy of her certificate(s).

● **Experience:** How many jobs has she had? With how many children? What were their ages and sexes? How long did each job last? Why did she leave each?

● **References:** (she should have brought them with her): Were there any jobs from which she was not given a reference? If so, why? Has she shown you what her tutor said about her if she did the NNEB or other training? If she is young, will she mind if you talk to her mother?

● **Her home and background:** Where does she live? What are her parents' jobs? How does she get on with them? Big red flashing lights if she says she hasn't seen her mum since she was 16; it is important that she has a home to return to in various circumstances, not least illness. Has she got brothers and sisters?

● **Boyfriends:** Does she have a boyfriend or fiancé? When will she expect to see him?

● **About herself:** Does she smoke? Does she drive? Has she driven in

the nanny to match your family. How to word an arresting yet honest advertisement; where to place it; what to tell a nanny; and the interview technique that will help to raise your stakes

other jobs? Does she have a clean licence? Has she got her own bike/car/moped? Does she practise a religion? How does she spend her free time? Does she know the area where you live?

● **Health:** Is she generally fit and healthy? Has she had any recurring illnesses? Any major operations? Think about asking whether she has ever had an Aids test. No nanny or mother's help who thinks she may have Aids should work with other people's children.

● **The children:** Does she know how to entertain children? Can she sing or play a musical instrument?

● **Sole charge:** Does she insist on sole charge (no good if you are around during the day)? Is she alert to potential dangers to children in the home and elsewhere? Try a couple of quick questions about how she would deal with a common emergency, eg a child choking or a fat fire in the kitchen.

● **Her future:** What are her ambitions? What does she see herself doing in five years' time?

Tell her all your house rules and reveal all or some of the eccentricities of your better half, adored offspring and cherished home. Tell her about her routine, your and your husband's routine, your neighbourhood, what you will pay her, how much time off she will have, perks and whether or not her holidays will be paid.

Checking references is a nuisance and time consuming, but vital. Once you've made your decision ring the nanny as fast as you can, even if you've decided against her.

The Good Nanny Guide by Charlotte Breese and Hilaire Gomer will be published on September 8 by Century (£6.95).

## TOMORROW

Living together:  
and how to handle  
the Big Four...



Highly recommended: nanny Rachael Stevenson (left) and Lady Cottenham with Sam, Georgina and Mark

## HOW TO FIND THE PERFECT CANDIDATE - THE POWER OF ADVERTISING

People will do anything to get a good nanny. The reckless will risk losing old friends by trying to poach a desirable one. "Word of mouth" is an oft-quoted source. Its great advantage is that it doesn't cost a bean and reduces the time taken up by interviews. But don't let the fact that the "mouth" belongs to a great friend inhibit your usual question-and-answer session. Tell everyone you meet that you are looking for a nanny and ask how they found theirs.

The employers' favourite organ in which to place an ad for any kind of help for their children is *The Lady*. It is a fuddy-duddy, rag-tag of articles but every would-be nanny and trembling employer from Truro to Ulster via the Wirral buys it from their local newsagent.

A few use *Nursery World* because this is the magazine of the

trained, career nanny; it is quite pointless to advertise for any other type in it. A number cling to *The Times* in the rather quirky belief that their sort of nanny will see it there, and they sometimes do. One mother always scans the magazine of the Country Gentleman's Association, where nice gals' "member's daughter" adverts appear as they fill their time between school and university.

If you specifically want Australians and New Zealanders, advertise in the London give-away magazines *LAW* and *TNT* and put a card in New Zealand House and Australia House, as well as shops or anywhere else with a high concentration of them.

Advertising in local newspapers may produce a good NNEB candidate, or a mother's help, whose parents live near you, and this may

be a big plus. Employers report success with cards in newsagents, laundromats, clinics, surgeries, church newsletters, sports and leisure centres, second-hand children's clothes shops and schools.

Employers are as opinionated as ever about the compilation of an arresting and effective ad. In summary, they belong to two groups: those who rabbit on fussily about their darlings and comfy houses, and those who despise the gush and keep it short and plain. The latter is cheaper, though not necessarily better.

If you have a difficult or unusual family set-up, like a one-parent family, or a disturbed/handicapped/fostered child, be open about it in the ad. It is better to attract a nanny who quite likes the idea than one who is put off on arrival for interview. Otherwise it

'A girl must have a smile on her face at the breakfast table'

The Countess of Cottenham's nanny, 18-year-old Rachael Stevenson, has no qualifications but came "highly recommended" after spending time with another family. Only one of the Countess's six previous nannies (two of them Australian and all found via The Lady or an agency) has had an NNEB qualification. "I don't think training makes any difference," she says.

Rachael, who has been with the family for six months, has sole charge of Georgina (six), Mark (four), both at prep schools, and Sam (two). Children and nanny live in Wiltshire (there is also a house in London), where Rachael has her own bedroom and sitting room and shares a bathroom with the children. Accent, tidiness and so on are not important to the Countess (shortly to start her own au pair agency). She considers interviewing one of the most important aspects of finding the right nanny and always does it herself. "I tell a nanny, 'This is how we live,' and expect her to fit in. We don't have a regular time to discuss things, we talk it out as we go along."

She pays Rachael (who addresses her as Lady Cottenham in order to avoid problems with the other staff) "the going rate" for working "from breakfast until around 6pm". Rachael has one weekend in four off, a day off in the week and three weeks' paid holiday a year as well as a holiday abroad with the family. Her "perk" is the use of a car. Lady Cottenham hopes that Rachael will be with her for at least a year. "If they have the basic character, I can do the rest," she says. "A girl must have a kind, warm, caring character. She must be a happy person to have around. She must have a smile on her face at the breakfast table."

is pragmatic to mention any perks, but it is stupid to be flashy in ads as elsewhere, so don't try to impress.

It is noticeable that people don't mention the Big Four (Pay, Time Off, Holidays and Perks) except with carefully considered adjectival vagueness. It enables the employer to be flexible, particularly about pay, if she chooses at the interview.

The best months to advertise for nannies are December (employees like to make a move in the New Year) and June (to catch the new NNEBs or school leavers). Au pairs are best recruited in the summer for September; this is the most likely time to achieve a year-long stay. January is the other time to do it. In general avoid March, April, November and December for an immediate start.

## FIVE STAR SAVINGS ACCOUNT



With Five Star  
you're a winner from the start.

The Five Star savings account from Abbey National puts you in the driving seat.

Because you can get your hands on your money when you want it.

Instantly. And without penalty.

You get a good rate of interest right from the start.

And the rates rise automatically the more you save.

To get started, all you need is £5(N).

In short, with Five Star, you win in every way.

Just call in to your local Abbey National branch.

**ABBNEY NATIONAL**

NEW  
HIGHER  
RATES.

£25,000+	7.75% NET P.A.
£10,000+	7.50% NET P.A.
£5,000+	7.25% NET P.A.
£500+	7.00% NET P.A.

Rates may vary



## FASHION

هكذا من الأهل

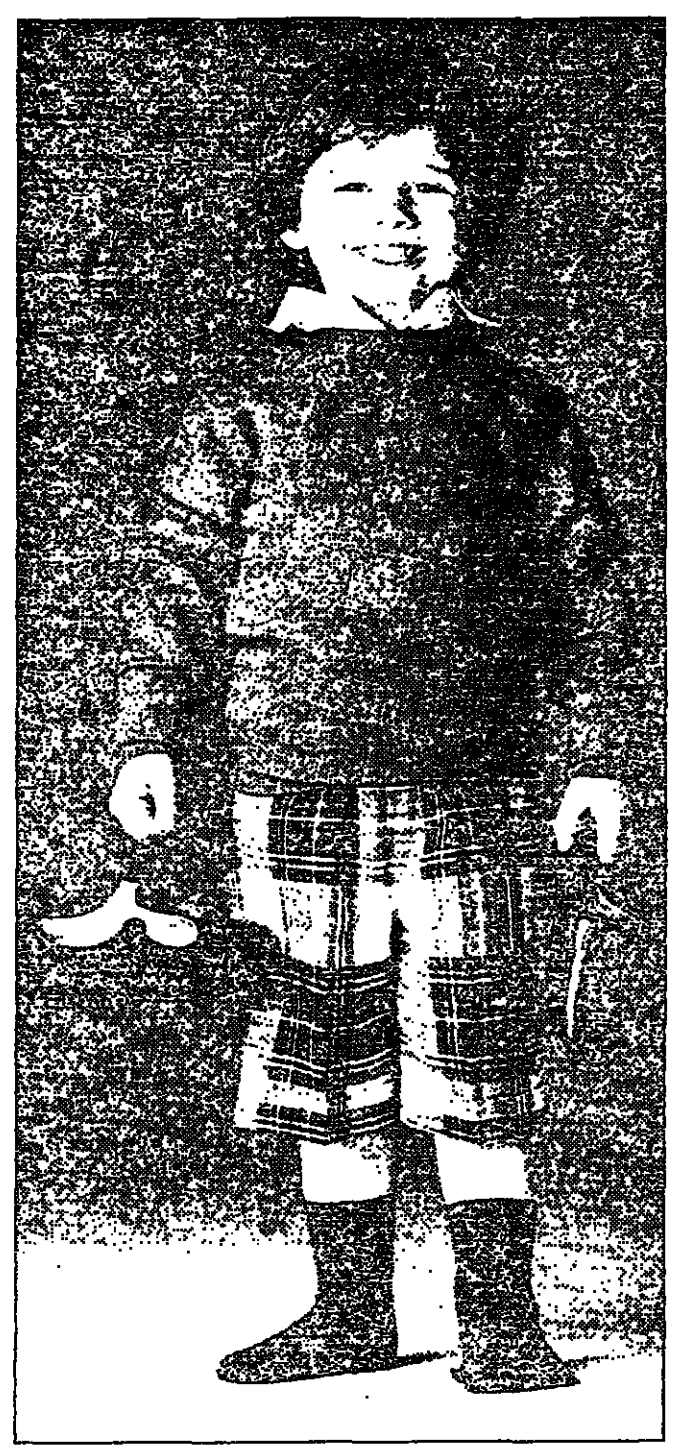
A girl must have a smile on her face at the breakfast table



Alice Porter, aged seven. Cardigan, £26.50; kilt, £45; The Scotch House, 2 Brompton Road, SW1; 84 Regent Street, W1. Fair Isle jumper and tam-o'-shanter (plus scarf not shown), £13.99, BHS branches. Loafers, £39, Harrods



Leonora Dowley, aged two. Red and white striped cotton shirt, £5.99, Mothercare branches, mail order PO Box 145, Watford, WD2 5SH (0923-240365). Navy and white pinafore dress, £17, The Gap, 208 Regent Street, W1; 35-38 George Street, Richmond, Surrey. Red and white striped socks, £4.95; Chicco green baseball boots, £15.50; multi-coloured umbrella, £2.95; red spotted rabbit bag, £9.50, Harrods, Knightsbridge, SW1



Paris Arrowsmith, aged three. Red lambswool jumper, £14.75; white cotton shirt, £13.95; tartan cuffed shorts, £26.50; brown button-up shoes, £23, Startrite; all from Harrods. Navy blue ribbed ankle socks, £1.99, Sock Shop.

## Dress rehearsal for a small rebellion

Pretty little frocks and smart kilts give way to ripped jeans and baseball boots as the children grow up, much to mother's despair. Amanda Atha looks at the winners and losers in the battle on the shop floor, and notices a familiar theme

It would be wonderful to be able to say that what the smart young dresser is wearing this autumn has emerged from the current craze for craft design and technology centres in classrooms, or from the inspiration of the latest whizz out of art college, or the latest editorial in *The Times*.

Unfortunately, it would not be true. Junior sartorial matters are decided by a process not unlike a boxing match with, in the blue corner, Mummy and the Royal Family and, in the red, the children, backed by their favourite pop star/TV character/older brother or sister.

Mummy obviously is in control for the first few rounds. For her, Osh Kosh B'Gosh is still the all-purpose garment, preferably passed on from someone else, like so many of little Johnny's clothes. Under this are Pampers nappies, worn as high as possible but usually with a band showing just below the knee. With them is a "nice Vivella shirt" or maybe a T-shirt, and on top of that a Fair Isle cardie.

Also popular, according to Mrs Sally Manhire, area sales executive of the shop floor of the children's department of Harrods — which is Mecca for mums — is the "whole country look", with tweeds, breeches and big chunky knits.

For smart occasions it is kilts (boys north of the border, girls south) or tartan Bermuda shorts

with grown-up labels such as Burberry, or Hill House school-type velvet knickerbockers and Prince William knee-high socks (Sock Shop still supreme), or a "sweetly pretty" little frock, or an Emily Jane coat (those fearfully expensive velvet-collared ones).

This cosy, classic conservative look dissolves somewhere between the ages of seven and 12, after heavy rounds of in-fighting on the shop floor, from which Mummy finally retires exhausted. At which point her ewe lamb emerges, dressed in as much of the following as possible:

● 501 Levis — presumably to go with the 5-series BMW they hope to be getting next. Some socially aware dressers spurn 501s as "a bit Sharon/Kev", but others cherish them for exactly the same reason. Benetton is "ace", but "a bit expensive", says an 11-year-old. Anyhow, the look is big and baggy, with big belt and buckle.

● Designer rips. You can now buy jeans specially ripped. Alternatively, you can rip them yourself. This takes a little basic technology, which in some cases your children have not got. Behind the rips you can then sew on a white patch, like an old-fashioned mend.

● "DMs with everything". One mother described them as "those frightful lace-ups which ruin everything", and even a child commented that they were "ghastly". Nevertheless, they are part of the picture and schools now often cite

them as regulation wear. Baseball boots — dear little ankle lace-up booties — are also hugely popular, as are "Kickers".

● Socks are worn odd. This may seem no more than a statement of fact to most mothers, but I just mention in passing that if this is a necessity, it is also now a virtue.

● T-shirts are still with us, though for girls they are giving ground to tiny tops showing an inch or two of midriff. White is the colour, with a black picture of your favourite pop group/latest charity concert on the front, or possibly a designer pattern. Denim shirts are also popular, as are bomber jackets, but not with those plastic white sleeves, which are considered "sad".

● Stripy shirts are part of the cool preppy look, which is a non-combat zone (the word Sloane is now considered a term of abuse). Also part of this are mini-Barbours and Barbour copies (even BHS has them), Puffas, Bermuda shorts, hair bands (Boots), granny cardies, "jodlers" and Lacoste. All of this is highly fashionable in some quarters or in some measure, though I agree with you, it has been around for ever.

● Thin leather wrist ties. At first I thought this phenomenon emanated from the holy people of Thailand via Oxford Street, but on second thoughts I wonder if it might not be part of the yuppie culture, a sort of badge of office symbolizing elastic bands.

● Some make-up if at all possible

for social occasions. "They don't feel dressed without it," said the mother of an 11-year-old girl in tones of disbelief. For boys, the make-up craze has worn off — possibly something to do with Aids?

● "Figure-showing" clothes for evening. If no figure is available, padded bras are desirable. Particularly "cool" at the moment is a little cotton jersey cross-over number by Jeffrey Rogers, which has sold in trillions. Also in are minuscule skirts and "will power" whale bone. Mothers consider all of this "over the top".

● Hair is short for boys, long and loose for girls, with the curtain effect for nonchalant tossing out of the way — so much tossing, in fact, that after a while it stays permanently frozen. Little girls, incidentally, may have their hair put up in a pony tail right on top of the head like a palm tree. This is particularly popular with nannies, who are a major fashion influence in the life of children with working mothers.

There are regional variations: in Eton and Elgin, for example, shirts are still worn hanging out.

Funnily enough, crossover tops with midriff showing, big belt, baggy jeans with designer rips and baseball boots are exactly what my German nanny was wearing six years ago, but whether this means that the Continental fashion industry is going to clean up here in 1992 or is simply a coincidence, I could not say.



Max Porter, aged 10. Jean jacket, £15, The Gap. Blue chambray shirt, £19.90, Benetton. Ripped Levi 501 jeans, £16; bandana, £3, American Classics, 20 Endell Street, WC2. Baseball boots, £26.99, Cobra Sports, 38 Longacre, WC2. Alize wears cotton polo neck, £26.99; jeans, £15; The Gap. Braces, £2.99, Kidstore, Ealing Broadway, W5, and Woolworth branches. Lace-ups, £18.99, Next B.G. Photographs: CLIVE ARROWSMITH

SMALL PEOPLE

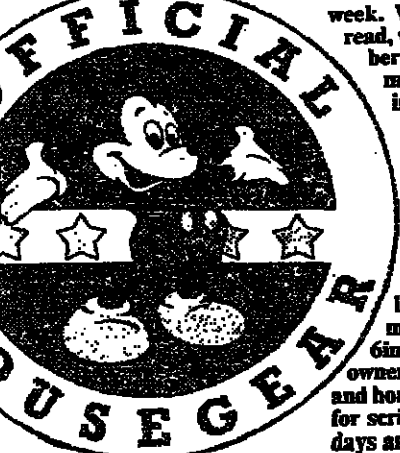
## Organizing the young

If you thought the Filofax craze which swept the country fell as flat as yuppies' champagne in the wake of last October's stock market crash, think again.

Sacked young City slickers may be dumping their once-so-valued personal organizers in the dustbin along with all their career aspirations.

However, playing on the motto "You can't keep a good idea down", Mothercare has decided that what was good for the goose is good for the gander. (Or perhaps, in this case, the gosling.)

It has produced a handsome organizer for the busy youngster, featuring that all-time children's favourite, Walt Disney's Mickey Mouse, on the



appropriately wipe-clean plastic cover.

As every child will tell you, it is not only grown-ups who have problems squeezing all their commitments into a

week. What with learning to read, write and draw, remembering birthdays and, most importantly, making the best of their playing time, how else can the yuppies of tomorrow hope to get by without something to help them allocate their precious time?

"My First Organizer" is a sturdy but lightweight clip file measuring about 10in by 6in with a page for the owner's name, school, class, and home address and sections for scribbling, drawing, birthdays and play-time.

If all this seems a bit much to parents nostalgic about their carefree days between nappies and acne, remember the equation between tidy rooms and tidy minds (in particular playrooms).



A mother's dream: Patricia Wigan with well-dressed family

## The scruffy gang get Trapped

Every mother in the land must have cooed with delight at the children's evergreen classic *The Sound of Music*. The sight of the immaculately dressed Trapp children must be many parents' dream.

Patricia Wigan has captured that look and taken it one step further, using her experience as a busy mother of three. Her clothes are practical and styles traditional, but fabric designs vary from classic stripes, checks, florals and

tartans to the more adventurous hamburgers, alphabet letters, cowboys and Indians.

For the first time the collection is fully co-ordinated right through the range up to 12-year-olds.

Clearly this has struck the right note. From comparatively humble beginnings in 1987, her business is already expanding, with a new shop opening and sales to Hong Kong, Australia, West Germany and Italy.

Although more expensive than the High Street equivalents, she claims the clothes are value for money as fabrics are all good quality. They include cotton, wool and denim, which are all machine-washable.

Also, Wigan says, the clothes are hard-wearing and classic enough to be passed on to any additions to the family. ● Patricia Wigan Designs, 72 New Kings Road, London SW6. New shop opens Thursday at 19 Walton Street, SW3.

## Birth of a new shoe venture

Two of Britain's best-connected shoemakers have stepped out on their own. Nicholas and Lala Rayne are now selling shoes to the offspring of their former customers at their new shop, Buckle My Shoe.

Nicholas Rayne said it was

## Plain and simple expectations

Ally Capellino was so mortified by what she described as "the dread and horror of the smock" that she wore a T-shirt and leggings while expecting her first child nearly four years ago.

Since then Balloon, a French maternity fashion company which has dressed the temporarily expanded waist-lines of the *Princess of Wales* and *Felicity Kendal*, has asked Capellino to produce a maternity collection.

Studio Capellino comprises 20 garments of simply "Jord

the birth of their son, Oliver, which prompted their new venture. "We became increasingly frustrated by the lack of choice in children's shoes in Britain compared with that on the Continent."

Shoes are for children up to eight years and prices range from £5 to £70.

● Buckle My Shoe, 19 St Christopher's Place, London W1.

separates and dresses in soft fabrics that fold to flatter. "So many people seem to go for an over-bloosey look in florals which they would never normally wear," Capellino says. ● Studio Capellino is available from Balloon, 77 Walton Street, London SW3; Harrods; Selfridges; Great Expectations; Windsor, Berkshire; Bare Necessities, Edinburgh; Natals, Falkirk; and Baby Bunting, Chelmsford.

● Liz Smith is on holiday.





## TIMES DIARY

CHARLES BREMNER

New York

John Cleese has a line in his hilarious *A Fish Called Wanda* that brings the house down: "You've no idea how awful it is being British," he says. "You have to apologize all the time."

But you don't have to do that here any more. A couple of decades since the last tide of anglophobia, the Brits are back and it is a good time to be British in New York. The evidence is all around. As well as the Lloyd Webberization of Broadway, the new Cise film has turned into one of the year's hits.

A British editor - Anna Wintour - has taken over at American *Vogue* across town from Tina Brown, who runs the hip new *Vanity Fair*. The chic is flocking to British night spots like the Telephone Bar, which features a wall full of old red booths and dares to boast English cuisine. A local TV station has just scored star ratings with *Upstairs, Downstairs*, the *Missing Episodes*. And, in fashion, there's a return to the London look. Walk up Park Avenue and every man seems to be trying to look like the Duke of Windsor.

While the last British period was born of the Beatles and the Stones, this one seems to be the fruit not of culture but the Thatcher revival. Unlike as it may seem, there is a new respect for the British way of business. It takes time to adjust to the idea after becoming inured, during a decade as a correspondent, to making excuses for Albion's decline. I was brought up short this week when I was interviewing Sam Lurie, a tough Jewish trial lawyer who has just won several million dollars' damages against the council for an unemployed alcoholic who tripped on a hole in the pavement. I showed surprise when Lurie said he was a strong anglophile. "I wish you guys would stop apologizing. You don't need to."

It's not all in the economy, though. The new image is getting a boost in New York from Sir Crispin Tickell, Britain's erudite ambassador to the United Nations. Since he arrived a year ago, Sir Crispin - chief hobby: climatology - has been a power behind the Security Council's efforts to end the Gulf war. It was a visit from Sir Crispin that is said to have finally convinced the reluctant Tariq Aziz, Iraq's Foreign Minister, to leave his New York suite earlier this month and start talking about a ceasefire. The other evening Sir Crispin presided at a pleasant birthday gathering which included, among the guests, a good example of the new Brit.

If you had come across Stephen Evans-Freke a few years ago, you might have written him off as one of the young public school bankers whose gentlemanly style ill-prepared them for a cruel world. Not any more. Evans-Freke is boss of the Paine Webber Development Corporation, an arm of the big American investment bank. It puts money into promising new technology outfits in California and around the country. It is an ironic sign of the times, he agrees, that a Brit, representing American money, should be trying to persuade Americans to invest more in R & D.

The cover of *People* magazine, one of the country's best-selling weeklies, screamed: "Fergie's little Princess." "Hip, hip, hurrah for Beatrice," shouted the front page of *USA Today*, the only national daily. The Royal Family has never gone out of fashion in America, and perhaps it was the late August Quake-hunting sally, seen but the Baby Yorklet was greeted with a fanfare fit for a film star. Even the *New York Post*, which normally refers to the royal couple as "Headless Boy in Topless Bar," emblazoned its front page with a picture headlined: "Princess of York a.k.a. Baby Bea." America is now readying itself for an onslaught of Beatrices. According to Paul Dickson, a name expert widely interrogated this week, American couples have already jumped into the Bea fashion just as they brought Diana back from oblivion after the 1981 wedding.

BARRY FANTONI



"From what I gather it's about to be replaced by a police ball."

Names have been bothering Edward Koch, the wise-cracking chief executive known variously as Mayor Mouth, Big Ed and Mr Stream of Conscience. The mayor has been fighting off the brazen claims of T. Patton Adams, Mayor of Columbia, South Carolina, over the origin of New York's nickname. Mayor Adams says he has proof that "Big Apple" came from a dance invented at Fat Sam's Big Apple Saloon in his city in 1935. The Charleston-like dance caught on in New York and the jazz and nightclub world adopted its name for the metropolis, according to the South Carolinians.

Mayor Koch has called in Governor Mario Cuomo to back up the "known historical facts" that the name came from the Harlem of the 1920s. Jazz musicians considered they had made it to the big time, or the Big Apple, when they played in New York.

Koch can always be relied on to keep the citizenry amused in quieter seasons. Over the past month, he has fought highly-publicized actions against hot-dog vendors, beggars, the boys who clean windcreens at traffic lights and horse manure. This week he decreed that the horse-drawn carriages in Central Park must all carry a "hamper" just behind the horse to avoid fouling the road.

It is perfectly consistent to argue that the NHS needs both more funds and new ideas. But the debate over the next 40 years of the NHS ought to be a much wider and richer one about health care policy, not just accounting procedures.

Labour's own internal review of health care, which will be published to coincide with the Government's review of alternative funding, looks at some of the unclaimed territory.

First, how do we measure cost effectiveness in health care? We are surprisingly ignorant about whether what we actually do in hospitals is the best way of promoting health care. We also show an astounding indifference about whether it is successful. The Government is now requiring hospitals to supply several hundred entries of data as part of the Kerner measures of performance. All of them measure performance in terms of quantity of through-put rather than quality of outcome. We need measures of quality control, not just productivity from our health service.

There is also the separate question of whether patients are treated not just with competence but with respect. We need a patients' charter that provides a checklist against which they can measure any hospital. Did it provide an individual appointment time? Was it kept to? Was

the reception welcome and reassuring? Were there child-care facilities? Did the consultant or junior explain their diagnosis and discuss alternative forms of treatment? How flexible were the visiting hours?

Associated with responsiveness to the patient is accountability to the local community. I recently discussed a closure decision with a management that could tell the proximity of the replacement facility to the nearest tenth of a mile, but could not tell me the number of changes of bus required to get there. Health authorities need to become more representative of the people they serve and less representative of ministers.

They should also be formed in a way that obliges them to take a wider view of health needs in their community. I remain perplexed why in England anyone imagines that it makes sense to manage primary care through a distant authority from the management of hospitals, or even more curiously from the management of community ser-

vices. Family planning clinics are being closed around England because this has the happy effect of passing the cost of the service on to someone else's budget. The simplest solution to the problem of out-of-hours cover within the inner cities would be a deputizing service as an extension of the accident and emergency units, who receive those without adequate cover in any event, but such a solution is made unthinkable by the institutional separation of the two health agencies.

Integration would also assist the health service to evolve from a reactive service treating disease into a proactive service promoting health. Edwina Currie has single-handedly almost succeeded in giving preventive health a bad name by seeking to capture it for the individualist ideology of the New Right.

However, any serious programme of health promotion must be addressed to issues that go much wider than individual life-styles and require collective action from the Government. The mass adoption of a

healthy diet is not possible without a national food policy that restores nutritional standards to schools and obliges the food processing industry to justify and disclose the non-nutritional content of its products.

Promotion of exercise requires a willingness to invest in leisure facilities, or at any rate keep open the ones we have got. Only government can ensure that the real cost of tobacco and alcohol is increased, although that could produce a greater gain in health outputs than any other single measure.

Related to health promotion are the challenging data on inequalities of health. These are persistently ignored by those who perceive health promotion as solely a matter of individual life-styles, but the consistency with which lower income families achieve higher morbidity rates and lower indices of health such as child growth, cannot be explained away as the invariable choice of inferior life-styles by the individuals making up this class. In large part the inequal-

ities in health mirror inequalities in income, and the evidence of the past decade is that both have widened in parallel with each other.

No programme is likely to reduce health inequalities unless it reverses the recent measures that increase poverty in our society. At the same time health agencies must ask why those who have the highest need for health care appear the least effective in demanding it. They are unlikely to find the answers if their role is confined to responding to the individual aspirations of patients as consumers without taking a view of the overall needs of the community they serve.

It would also be sensible to set annual targets for progress in community care. Press focus on acute cases turned away from the surgical wards tends to obscure the even more serious underfunding of the chronic sector. It is one of the paradoxes that the mentally handicapped or psychiatrically ill, who stay longest in hospital, frequently are expected to do so in the oldest and most

dilapidated buildings with the poorest staffing ratios. How do we provide for them alternative, less institutionalized care in the community?

Finally, any examination of the NHS can only be complete if it takes full account of its responsibilities within the labour market, where it is Britain's largest employer. How do we balance our desire to improve services to the patient with our duty to provide a fair reward to staff? Not only are NHS wages rates themselves a major source of poverty in work, but inequalities within the NHS have widened as a result of the growing gap between staff covered by the Pay Review Body and those staff outside it. How do we achieve improvements in nurse staffing against a background of declining numbers in the age group from which they are recruited?

Regrettably, these do not appear to be questions being asked by the ministers on the review team. These are, nevertheless, the issues we should be addressing if we want to see the NHS shake off its mid-life crisis and face the next 40 years with confidence.

Edited extract from *Fabian pamphlet 'Life Begins at 40: in defence of the NHS'*, which is published today. The author is Shadow Secretary for Health and Social Security.

Robin Cook calls for new thinking as the NHS turns 40

# Is quality of no account?

David Hart

## Gorbachov's unequal treaties



Soviet power: A soldier carrying a Soviet-made Kalashnikov rifle guards Soviet-made ground-to-air missiles in Angola.

Since Reagan and Thatcher came to office and told the world what they thought of the Soviet empire there has been a substantial shift in the great post-war ideological struggle in favour of the West. That the Soviet Union has been prepared to negotiate on Afghanistan and Angola reflects that shift, as well as reflecting the repeated Soviet economic failures. Unfortunately, a close examination of the agreements made and proposed provides disturbing signs that the Americans, though negotiating from a position of ideological and economic strength, may be throwing away that advantage.

Broadly, there are two views of the Soviet Union current in the West. One, prominently held by Secretary of State George Shultz, suggests that the Soviet leadership, confident that the rough strategic parity between the superpowers will continue for the next decade or so, has decided that it is prepared to sacrifice certain strategic objectives to achieve the material benefits of *détente* and get on with vital economic reform at home. In other words, that it has given up the ideological struggle, at least for the time being. Thus, despite his previous antipathy to negotiations of any kind with the Soviet Union, it is now in order for Reagan to enter into agreements on arms control and regional conflicts.

The alternative analysis, while accepting that the Soviet leadership knows that it is in deep economic trouble, suggests that there is no evidence that it has any intention of giving up the fundamental aims of the Soviet State. The arms race and the wars in Afghanistan and southern Africa are seen as a heightened and inevitable expression of the ideological conflict between East and West. Because of the nature of the Soviet State, the conflict will continue until one or other ideology is triumphant.

An examination of the agreements between Gorbachov and the Reagan Administration brings the competing views into sharper focus. Much has been written about the INF treaty. The essential point is that despite its substantial and unprecedented verification procedures, it still requires a considerable

measure of faith that the Soviet Union will not cheat if it is to enhance Western security.

The Geneva agreement on Afghanistan, while permitting the Soviet Union to aid its client, the Najibullah government, forbids Pakistan from aiding the Mujahidin. When asked about this, American and Pakistan officials point to an exchange of private letters between Shultz and Shevardnadze, announced on April 14, which, according to the Americans, made it clear that they would go on aiding the Mujahidin as long as the Soviet Union aided Najibullah. But the only way the Americans can get aid to the Mujahidin is with the active help of the Pakistanis, who are forbidden by the agreement to do so.

The proposed agreement on Angola may have similar defects. In the spring, facing the possible defeat of its clients, the Soviet Union shipped 10,000 to 15,000 extra Cuban troops and several

sophisticated aircraft and anti-aircraft missiles to Angola. Under pressure from the subsequent Cuban military success and from the State Department, the South Africans have agreed to a cease-fire and further negotiations which currently envisage Namibian independence before all Cuban troops withdraw.

UNTIA has not been a party to the negotiations on Angola. It was hard for the West to resist the Soviet insistence that they would not negotiate with the Mujahidin in Afghanistan. There was no united Mujahidin leadership capable of representing all the various factions. UNTIA is, however, a cohesive and disciplined, pro-Western organization of Angolans with clear political aims and important military capability. It controls about 40 per cent of the country. It has a far better claim to

representation at the talks than Cuba, a small island several thousand miles from Angola with no legitimate interest in Southern Africa except as a servant of the Soviet will. So far the negotiations on Angola have simply achieved the withdrawal of South African troops and a consequent weakening of UNTIA. As currently envisaged, the withdrawal of Cuban troops is to be a matter for the Angolan and Cuban governments; in other words, for the Soviet Union. Unless there are other secret letters between the Americans and the Soviet Union it is hard to see this negotiation as anything but a surrender of UNTIA and South Africa and a surrender of Western interests.

If the agreement is signed as envisaged, Angola will still be in Marxist hands. Namibia will be ruled by SWAPO, a Moscow-obedient organization that the South Africans more or less

destroyed and that the Cubans and the UN are now busy rebuilding. The UN General Assembly has endorsed SWAPO as the "sole authentic representative" of the Namibian people. With unfriendly Marxist states on its borders, who would doubtless give aid to the ANC, the South Africans could easily take up an even more defensive mentality.

Those who believe that these agreements are, in effect, prepared to take the Soviet Union on trust. But the Soviet State has not so far demonstrated its willingness to abandon the traditional objective of Marxist ideology - to wage "class struggle" until Marxism triumphs throughout the world. Any such demonstration will be very difficult. Important Soviet institutions are designed for such struggle alone.

It is true that things have changed under Gorbachov. His domestic policies have led to

greater tolerance of competing opinions but there are disturbing signs that the limits of *glasnost* have been reached. Indeed, it could be argued that, by exposing Gorbachov's opponents and securing huge sums of money from the West, it has served its purposes. More serious, Soviet defence spending, thought now to be as high as between 30 and 40 per cent of GDP, has not been cut even though the Soviet economy is on its knees. Those who do not share the Shultz view of Gorbachov's Soviet Union could argue that it was not in the West's interest to see a withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Better that it had remained bogged down in a war that seemed unwinable or else unwilling to win and that prevented it casting its eyes elsewhere.

Similarly, it can be argued that America should not be putting pressure on South Africa to enter into the proposed agreement on Angola. However, abhorrent apartheid, the West's interest may well lie in a closer alliance with a country that shares the Western ideological view and occupies a position of such strategic importance. Further, it must be right that any agreement between the West and the Soviet Union designed to bring an end to Soviet and Soviet client military aggression in any part of the world must demonstrate unequivocally to the Soviet leadership and to Western voters that Western governments will not permit the Soviet Union to make strategic or territorial gains by the use of force. If they do not, under this or a subsequent leader, the Soviet Union will use force again when it thinks it can get away with it.

Whatever else Gorbachov may have achieved, he has not enhanced the stability of the Soviet Union. An unstable state with a third world economy and such military means is likely to present an increasing threat to peace. The West must understand that, whether it likes it or not, the threat will continue until Marxist ideology is utterly destroyed, as Nazism was destroyed earlier this century. The job of Western statesmen is to achieve this goal without war.

Commentary • HUGH MONTEFIORE

## Family life takes the strain

In her October speech to the Conservative Party Conference, Mrs Thatcher is widely expected to develop the idea of social responsibility as her main theme, with special reference to the family. This is most welcome. The family is the basic unit of society, and society's welfare depends in large measure on the well-being of family life.

The first task should be research about the family, which the Government has been strangely reluctant to support. The interdepartmental committee which produced "Marriage Matters" in 1979 proposed a Central Development Unit for Marital Work, which never materialized. The Marital Research Centre, set up by Dr Jack Dominian, gets not one penny from the DHSS or the Home Office.

Most families are stable, many are happy, but the overall picture is disturbing. One in three marriages are now being dissolved, and every year half a million men, women and children leave the divorce courts (and, since 1984, a petition for divorce can be presented after one year of marriage). The pain of all this family breakdown is immense, but, if family courts were introduced, this would mitigate it, as well as save the Government £10 million a year.

The children of these broken marriages are more likely to commit crimes than others. Some 140,000 juveniles were

sentenced or cautioned for serious crimes last year, and a half of all crimes were committed by those under 21. This suggests a breakdown in family life and discipline.

It is now illegitimate to speak of "illegitimate children": but although legal disadvantages have rightly been removed, social deprivation remains. Under Tory administration, for whatever reasons, the percentage of "non-marital children" has doubled (despite an abortion rate of one to every five live births); it is 20 per cent. Contraception is freely available, and people must take personal responsibility for their actions; but deprived girls may become pregnant because this is the only creative activity open to them; a baby gives them someone to love, and at least a room of their own.

There are now more "common law marriages" where father and mother both register the child from the same address, but these unions are three times more likely than formal marriages to result in single parent families. The proportion of the population living in one parent families is now 5 per cent of those living in private households. The children of such families are likely to suffer deprivation through poverty and bad housing; and they have not been helped by recent changes in DHSS regulations. They are likely to grow up as members of the "underclass", dependent and

inclined towards crime. They are in need not of exhortation, but of special measures of assistance. Even Workfare schemes cannot be ruled out.

What can be done to strengthen family life? Tax benefits for "living in sin" have been (almost) removed, but legal curbs could help to alleviate the growing problem of family debt. Such debts are partly caused by the desire for more material possessions. This too may account for the plummeting birth-rate, more than a quarter down on 1971. Patricia Morgan of the right-wing Social Affairs Unit has been quoted as saying: "The market is a world of competing equals, in which children are a cost, not an asset."

The real problems often lie at a deeper level. It takes hard work to build an enduring relationship, and (like disciplining children) this is no longer taken for granted. This was openly admitted at the recent 40th birthday meeting of the Institute of Marital Studies.

The changing role of women often causes them special stress. The recent portrait of newly-wed marriage, emanating from the Marital Research Centre, shows that young women have been mostly liberated from inferior status and share everything equally with their husbands, except that they also look after the home and do three-quarters of the housework. The recent report on "Stress and Addiction

Among Women" from the Women's National Commission, published by the Cabinet Office, bears this out. After marriage, seven times as many women as men suffer from depression, and married women receive twice as many prescriptions for tranquilizers as men or single women.

Women now tend to initiate divorce rather than men. Husbands often fail to provide the intimacy and affection that women need. Once marriage was a working partnership in which families were kept together by ties of economic necessity. Now that basic economic needs can be taken for granted, women receive a higher quality of relationship than their husbands can sometimes provide. It is ironic that increasing prosperity may actually set the scene for much marital breakdown.

Those who see the human family as a reflection of the family of God have resources open to them to overcome these and other threats to the family's well-being. Such resources include patience to understand the real problems and a determination to overcome difficulties. It is here that a renewal of family life is to be found rather than from government, whose main role in this field is to ensure that the social and economic structure of society favours the well-being of the family.

The author was formerly Bishop of Birmingham.

AUGUST 30

ON THIS DAY

1926

Swimming the Channel was becoming increasingly common, but Mrs Clementine Corson, of Dutch extraction and married to a US Navy officer, had the distinction of being the first mother to complete the crossing.

### CHANNEL SWIM NEW YORK WOMAN'S SUCCESS

Mrs. Clementine Corson, of New York, on Saturday swam the English Channel from Cape Griznez to Dover, in 15 hours 28 minutes. This is the second time that a woman has swum the Channel, the previous occasion being on August 6, when Miss Gertrude Ederle, of New York, accomplished the swim in 14 hours 39 minutes. Miss Ederle, who is 18 years old, beat the previous fastest time by nearly two hours, while Mrs. Corson's time was over an hour faster than that of any of the five men who had swum the Channel in former years.

Mrs. Corson started from Cape Griznez at 11.32 on Friday night, and throughout the whole of her passage the conditions were excellent, a calm night being followed by a day with the sea like a mill pond. Mrs. Corson, who is a powerful swimmer, used the American crawl stroke throughout the journey, the only variation being that the strokes sometimes dropped from 18 to 16 a minute. She was accompanied by the Folkestone motor-launch Viking and a rowing boat, from which she was fed. There were 18

people in the accompanying party, including the pilot, Harry Pearson, of Deal, who piloted Burgess on his successful swim across the Channel, and William Kellingley, of Brighton, Mrs. Corson's trainer, who, in past years, trained Wolf and other Channel swimmers. Mrs. Corson made splendid progress throughout the journey, and at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning was 12 miles from her starting point.

When the sun appeared on Saturday morning, Mrs. Corson swam with increased vigour and talked and joked animatedly with the accompanying party. She was also very much heartened by the sounding of the sirens of passing steamers and the cheers of the people on their decks when quite close. The *Starwin*, of Antwerp, ran up the American flag on learning the identity of the swimmer. The sight of the cliffs of Dover also greatly encouraged Mrs. Corson, who got in splendidly on theebb tide.

She worked into an excellent position for landing on the Dover western beach, where great numbers of people had assembled, the accompanying boats having been in view for several miles. An enthusiastic welcome was given to Mrs. Corson as she waded ashore on the beach. The change from swimming to walking and the reaction caused her to stumble, half unconscious, as she reached the beach. Mr. Corson and Mr. Kellingley had landed from the rowing boat, and as the latter rushed to congratulate her, her success she fell against him. Mr. Corson kissed his wife, who, after a short rest, was taken into the boat and landed near the sea bath. Here she was warmly cheered by another large crowd.





1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone: 01-782 5000

## AIR DISPLAY

Air shows are designed for many different purposes — to entertain, to sell defence equipment, to raise the political profile of an airforce, to recruit and motivate airmen and, last but not least, to make money. None of these purposes is necessarily unjustified, but each justifies a different degree of risk. Even on the best interpretation of events, risk and purpose at Ramstein this weekend were far out of line.

The chief aim of US air shows in West Germany should be to foster good local relations. The complex and dangerous Italian display was clearly not necessary to that end — and its tragic results can have only impeded it. The knowledge that a similar manoeuvre by the same team took place before a British crowd only a week ago does not suggest that enough thought is given here either.

The West Germans have already responded by banning all flying displays. That is certainly an overreaction and may not last. But with Britain's Farnborough Air Show taking place next week, and the number of smaller air shows on the increase, it is important that the issues be urgently addressed.

The Ramstein collision was almost certainly caused by human error in the air. But the appalling casualty rate on the ground reflects negligent planning by those entrusted with public safety. For a pilot involved in a high-risk air manoeuvre to fly at right angles towards a watching crowd is foolish and unnecessary. It is not even necessary to aid the spectacle. Such a display is more effective when kept at some distance from the people down below.

At Farnborough, for instance, where the Red Arrows will perform next week, the safety regulations have been so refined that the risk to the watching public is allegedly minimal. Or at least, it has been reduced to a level that is thought acceptable.

All flying there is done on a line parallel with the crowd and several hundred feet in front of it. No straight level passes are allowed below 100 feet, no banking below 200 feet and no vertical manoeuvres (like looping the loop) below 300 feet. As a result, Farnborough's worst accident remains that in 1952 when the De Havilland jet of the test pilot John Derry broke up in mid air, killing 29 people on the ground.

But even Farnborough has had other accidents over the years, the last one being in 1984 when the three-man crew escaped from an aircraft fire on the runway. So too have the

Red Arrows (though usually in training), with six aircraft lost and one pilot killed in the last four years. For a unit of only nine planes, that is a high enough statistic to cause concern.

Britain now has 700 air shows each year. The majority of these are minor, involving little more than a display by a local pilot at a fête. None the less, they have between them seen more than 40 accidents and nearly 30 deaths in the last 12 years.

Farnborough itself grew out of the Hendon Air Pageant which was founded by Lord Trenchard in 1920 to help defend the RAF against the competing demands of the Army and the Navy. The biennial display is now an international trade show of enormous significance in showing off British Aerospace to the world. But whether it needs a public flying display for that is arguable.

The public displays on the last three days are held to be necessary to attract the crowds. With Farnborough now a multi-million pound project, the box office receipts are essential to balance the budget. Would the public still come if they were allowed only to inspect aircraft on the ground? They might not do so in such numbers, which is why the Society of British Aerospace Companies would resist any attempt to curtail the flying.

Air displays can certainly help public relations. The RAF regards the Red Arrows as a means of keeping the service before the public — a unique marketing asset which helps recruitment and enlists the general sympathy of the country. Air shows have become an accepted part of the summer entertainment season. They are day out, a means of keeping families amused, and good fund-raisers for charities.

From next January, civil shows will need to apply for the approval of the Civil Aviation Authority, which will also require all pilots giving demonstrations to be licensed. But there will still be anomalies regarding the control of shows on US bases. Clarification is required. The rules need keeping under close review.

So does the future of service flying teams. Their performance routines at least need to be reassessed. The loss in terms of finance as well as human life has been high enough in recent years for people to question long-held assumptions about the need to make such demands upon young men and their machines.

The Red Arrows are already under strength because of accidents. The tragedy at Ramstein is a reminder that their value to the country needs to be set against their price.

## ASIAN REVERSALS

With the unresolved popular revolt in Burma and the recent unexpected change of government in Thailand, a corner of Asia which seemed tranquil and timeless for more than a generation has suddenly come to international attention. At the same time, in adjacent Indochina, which has been debilitated by strife for more than two generations, all parties are trying to take their region out of the world's spotlight.

This reversal of roles portends change in South and South-East Asia on a scale which is as yet hard to predict. If instability comes to central southern Asia and a new stability comes to Indochina, all Asia could begin to look different. At very least, the political and economic balance will be altered in a part of the world which is potentially rich but has made itself poor.

Burma has no internal force that by itself is capable of presenting an alternative to the ruling Socialist Programme Party, although the new union of opposition groups suggests that one could evolve. In the meantime continuing turbulence could tempt outsiders to try their hand. A strategic position, adjoining India, China, Thailand and the Indian Ocean, makes it a desirable prize.

Despite its nominal socialism, Burma under its former leader, Ne Win, owed nothing to the Soviet Union or China. Indeed, China for many years assisted the Burmese communists in their guerrilla war against the Rangoon government. Now, its place is believed to have been taken by Vietnam (the proxy of the Soviet Union). Burma's communist guerrillas would be unable to contest power without more substantial outside help. They would, however, make an attractive instrument of Soviet or — more likely — Chinese ambitions if either communist superpower wanted a more expansionist policy in future.

The possibility of Moscow or Peking having a greater role in Burma is a disturbing prospect for the West. For Moscow, it would hold the opportunity of a pro-Soviet bloc running from Vietnam to the Indian border, curbing China's might and linking the Pacific and Indian oceans.

If China's role in Burma were to be enhanced, Peking could in time acquire a toehold in the Indian Ocean, where the Soviet Union has long sought influence. If, at the same time, the Chinese connection with Thailand were also to be strengthened — the new Thai Prime Minister is reported to have close ties with China — the prospect of Chinese-Soviet-Indian rivalry in the Indian Ocean would be even greater.

Alternatively, the descent of Burma into anarchy or civil war might eventually result in

a government dependent on Western, including Japanese, assistance. The emergence in Burma of a healthy market economy to rival that of Thailand offers another prospect: that of Thailand and Burma both making commercial inroads into China and Indochina.

Politically, such a development could thwart Chinese ambitions to reach another ocean. It would strengthen the pressure on the Soviet Union to mend relations with the developing capitalist countries of South-East Asia. Burma and Thailand could then become a magnet for Indochina as those countries strive to rebuild economies ruined by war and mismanagement.

If Vietnam withdraws from Cambodia and Soviet influence diminishes, Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos may be free to determine their own future. Unless the character of the Chinese leadership changes (which cannot be ruled out), Peking looks unlikely to try to recreate the Greater China by force. Vietnam's impoverishment — and the present reluctance of Moscow to help — suggests that Hanoi too will think twice before repeating its attempt to set up a Greater Vietnam.

Long-standing hostility between Vietnam and China would probably preclude a closer relationship developing between them, but it might not preclude closer ties between China and a new government in Cambodia and/or Laos. While China is the most obvious beneficiary of change, the West and the countries of ASEAN would also stand to gain — strategically — if the countries of Indochina were less dominated by Vietnam and locked into the Soviet orbit. It is highly unlikely, however, that Moscow would relinquish entirely so valuable a military outpost in the region as Vietnam.

If the Soviet Union has learnt from its experience in Afghanistan and Africa, it will quietly disengage from Indochina and leave Burma and Thailand alone. If, as appears to be happening, China becomes too preoccupied with its own internal development to pursue an active foreign policy, Peking too may limit its intervention in the region to moral support. In that case, the chief beneficiary of the present changes might be neither the Soviet Union, nor China, nor yet the West — but Japan.

Already a global economic power, Japan has indicated that it is considering the pursuit of a more active regional role. If it were to extend to the countries of central southern and South-East Asia a measure not just of its own economic success — for which there is already fertile ground in ASEAN — but political influence as well, the changes in the map of Asia over the next 20 years might be greater than anyone even imagines today.

## Economics challenge

From Mr Arthur Seldon  
Sir, Economics is taught increasingly and used very widely in industry and Government. This accounts for the public interest in *The New Palgrave: A Dictionary of Economics*, edited by Professor Peter Newman (Commentary, August 24).

Sophisticated economists will know how to sort the wheat from the chaff. It is the less sophisticated (not unsophisticated) who may assign equal authority to the chaff as to the wheat. And they would be right to expect the non-

Marxist and the Marxist entries to be comparable as reliable guides to the state of economics.

That they are not. It is not sufficient in a work of reference for students (and other newcomers to economics) to present all schools of thought as though economists treated them as of comparable importance. Professor Robert Solow's stricture was more severe than Professor Newman implies. Solow said:

... there is usually a definite consensus... within academic economics... Marxism is the most persistent dissenting fringe... an accurate picture of the discipline would make that clear... I do not

think *The New Palgrave* has managed to do that.

Marxist economics should, of course, have been covered — but with such a strong emphasis? The Cambridge economists may think so, but no other team of editors would have produced such a dictionary.

I do not blame the editors; I blame the Macmillan man for commissioning them.

Yours faithfully,  
ARTHUR SELDON,  
The Thatched Cottage,  
Goddens Green,  
Nr Sevenoaks, Kent.  
August 24.

## Cost-effective duties in court

From Mr D. P. Darlington  
Sir, As a solicitor in a modest firm, I am well aware of our present Lord Chancellor's oft-stated aim to obtain better value for money in return for the Government's expenditure in the Legal Aid Fund.

My accountants tell me that it is necessary for each of the four fee-earners within the practice to generate not less than £35 per hour in order to cover the spiralling office overheads — a derisory sum compared to our City colleagues.

On August 18, as a court duty solicitor, I spent 45 minutes embarking upon a round trip of 16 miles to a local magistrates' court. I was present at court for 3½ hours, during which time I was constantly engaged in interviewing those who had attended court without a solicitor and in presenting their cases before the magistrates' court. All those cases were either finalised or progressed to the next stage of the judicial process.

For my four hours and 15 minutes out of the office my practice received £109.35, which is approximately £10 per hour below this practice's break-even level.

Without the involvement of a duty solicitor it is inevitable that court time and, consequently, public funds would have been wasted by the further adjournment or separate representation of the persons whose cases I presented.

Value for money does not necessarily mean paying the least you can possibly get away with at the time; it means ensuring that a valuable service is maintained through realistic rates of pay encouraging practising lawyers to undertake it.

Yours faithfully,  
D. P. DARLINGTON,  
Simon A. Holt & Co.  
(Solicitors),  
18 Ribblesdale Place,  
Preston, Lancashire.  
August 23.

## Motorway dangers

From Mr F. Willats  
Sir, Sir Anthony Grant, MP (August 22), writing about the M25, focused attention on the human element to blame for accidents on the motorways.

On Sunday at about 6.30 pm, near junction 22 of the M25, I was overtaken by a Fiesta bearing L plates and being driven by a young man, aged about 24. He had a baby of about 11 months on his lap, whose arms were flailing about near the dashboard. There were no other passengers in the car.

Yours truly,  
F. WILLATS,  
15 Stony Path,  
Loughton, Essex.  
August 22.

From Professor B. V. Jayawant  
Sir, I do not understand why a toll charge is not introduced on the M25 if it is overloaded because, as the police imply (report, August 18), every Tom, Dick and Harry use it.

The system of tolls works extremely well on the auto-roads of France so why can it not here? Yours faithfully,  
B. V. JAYAWANT,  
University of Sussex,  
School of Engineering and Applied Sciences,  
Falmer,  
Brighton, Sussex.  
August 19.

## 'Mumbo-jumbo'

From Mr Simon D. Hutchinson  
Sir, Mr Connelly (August 23) is correct in assuming that the phrase "mumbo-jumbo" is not derived from Swahili. As Mr Maddams stated (August 23), it was Mungo Park who introduced it into the English language from West Africa.

While crossing what is now Mali, Park stopped in a village in the then kingdom of Jatta. There he saw "hanging upon a tree a sort of masquerade habit, made of the bark of trees, which I was told on inquiry belonged to Mumbo Jumbo". This spirit was called in to reinforce the husband's authority when his wives, in this polygamous society, disagreed among themselves.

I understand that Mumbo Jumbo is still called upon today by the Malinke people, despite their belief in Islam. Yours faithfully,  
S. D. HUTCHINSON,  
9 Woodcote Road,  
Leamington Spa,  
Warwickshire.  
August 23.

From Mr R. T. Rivington  
Sir, A language in which the plural of "jambo" is "mambo", I should be perfectly happy to describe as "mumbo-jambo". Yours faithfully,  
R. T. RIVINGTON,  
5 Carlton Road,  
Oxford.

## Round the houses

From the Reverend Stephen  
Sir, Norfolk has always been at the forefront of agricultural innovation, Coke of Holkham and "Turnip" Townshend onwards.

My former churchwarden tells me that now we have the latest in crop rotation. It runs — barley; sugar beet; building plot.

Yours faithfully,  
STEPHEN GREGORY,  
The Rectory,  
Holt, Norfolk.  
August 25.

## Lessons for green belt developers

From Mrs R. J. Eveleigh  
Sir, Mr J. E. Montague's letter (August 23) concerning development in the green belt has many wider implications than he suggests.

Many of us can accept his belief in a free-enterprise economy whilst still recognising that without some form of effective and predictable planning restraint the short-term benefits for developers are paid for at too high a price by society at large.

The green belt may now contain anomalies which can reasonably be exploited, but no one would doubt the general benefits that it has bestowed. We should not allow any new presumption that it can now be developed with merely the protection of "landscaping, tree planting, and the like". At least it has now become necessary for concern for the environment to be expressed by developers and the planning industry.

Kent is particularly vulnerable because of the increasing demands which will be made by the Channel tunnel. Attention is rightly drawn to the highway network, which is already clearly overloaded, and large commercial developments increasing the demand on housing and the road system must be controlled, however this may offend short-term market forces.

We should learn from the experience of Los Angeles, where I was a resident in the early 1970s. Unrestrained development was actively encouraged by the remarkable mayor, Sam Yorty, on the basis that any increased tax revenue had to be beneficial. This completely overlooked the obvious problem that each marginal increase in revenue became swamped by the ever-increasing marginal cost of providing the necessary infrastructure.

Their highway system, which is the biggest in the world, is now locked solid, and the natural prosperity of the area has been seriously and permanently impaired by the belief in unrestrained growth.

Yours faithfully,  
ROSEMARY EVELEIGH  
(Secretary, Weald of Kent Preservation Society),  
Hodges Farmhouse,  
Frittenden,  
Cranbrook, Kent.  
August 24.

From Mr Ross Jones  
Sir, The letter from Mr J. E. Montague calls for a more balanced attitude towards development in the green belt. This could become increasingly necessary following completion of the Channel tunnel and the advent of a single EEC market in 1992.

It is to be hoped that these changes will bring economic benefits to this country, and if these benefits are to be realized, it is inevitable that there will be development pressures in Kent and south-east London.

To an international company wishing to construct a new European headquarters, perhaps with manufacturing and distribution facilities to serve both the United Kingdom and other parts of the EEC, a location in northern France or southern Belgium has the advantage of being on that side of the English Channel where the vast majority of the EEC population lives. It would also be adjacent to the motorway crossroads of Europe, where the routes linking Denmark with Portugal

## Builders at work

From Mr Paul Bural  
Sir, Rodney Fitch (August 18) is right to highlight the danger and environmental damage caused by the practice of extending building sites on to adjacent roads and pavements.

Perhaps local authorities should charge rent for the use of this public space? The charge should be sufficient not just to compensate the community for the inconvenience, but also to pay for the extra lighting and street cleaning necessary to minimise the damage.

Such a charge should at least provide some incentive to encourage builders to clear away their materials, rubbish, and scaffolding as quickly as possible. Yours faithfully,  
PAUL BURALL,  
9 Grittleton Road, W9.

## Lessons of history

From Professor Donald Read  
Sir, I presume that when Mrs West asks (August 23) what, if anything, history has taught us in the last 47 years, she means what has history taught us that is new.

The old familiar lessons of history have, of course, been repeated often enough during these years — that nothing changes, yet everything changes; that tyranny does not last indefinitely, but that freedom is always under challenge; that idealism is good and fanaticism bad, but that the two sometimes blend; that men and women are capable of great self-sacrifice, both collectively and individually, and also of great folly.

But, yes, there is one truly new lesson emerging from recent history. Since the dropping of the atomic bomb at Hiroshima in 1945 we have learned that nuclear deterrence does work. World leaders have realized that even in "winning" a nuclear war they would lose.

Total nuclear disarmament would, of course, run the risk of returning us to the balance-of-power system of 1914. Should mankind try to put the clock back

## Calling television breaks to order

From Lord Mayhew  
Sir, Mr Richard Evans (article, August 24) describes the Government's campaign against European proposals for ending or limiting commercial breaks in TV programmes. But have ministers consulted viewers about this? Are they aware of the unedifying history of commercial breaks?

A little research and a few simple calculations show that British television companies owe their large fortunes almost entirely to their abuse of the advertising regulations in the 1954 Television Act. On commercial breaks, the Act forbade advertising "otherwise than at the beginning or end of a programme or in natural breaks therein", and in the course of the debates the Government spokesman, Lord Kilgum, explained what a "natural break" was:

Suppose there is a two-act play and there really is a natural break between the acts. I cannot myself see any harm in an advertisement coming in there, especially if the first act had lasted for an hour and a half.

It was on the strength of assurances like these, which now seem simply grotesque, that a suspicious Parliament was induced to pass the Act. From the start the assurances were brazenly disregarded by the programme contractors. One of them remarked at the time, appositely enough: "As far as I am concerned, any break which brings me in £10,000 is a natural break."

In 1959, I introduced a Bill into the House of Commons to prohibit all interruptions of programmes, and to prevent programme companies recouping themselves by artificially shortening the programmes. A Gallup poll showed that only 9 per cent of ITV viewers opposed the Bill while 69 per cent supported it. Predictably, it was supported by Conservative backbenchers, led by MPs with financial ties with the industry.

In effect the Council of Europe is now challenging the Government to require the programme companies to respect the law of the land, and to pay regard to broadcasting standards and viewers' wishes as well as to their balance sheets.

Yours etc,  
MAYHEW,  
39 Wool Road,  
Wimbledon, SW20.  
From the Reverend George Fryer  
Sir, You reported that one effect of the proposed European regulations on TV advertising could be to eliminate commercials interrupting news programmes. ITV recently gave extensive coverage on its 10 pm news programme to the IRA bombing of the bus carrying soldiers to Omagh. This was interrupted halfway through for the routine cluster of jolly commercials.

For some, this will have been a welcome relief. I immediately felt dehumanized. I have seldom experienced anything less insensitive and unwelcome. Sincerely,  
G. FRYER,  
Croft Street Vicarage,  
Lincoln.  
August 25.

Now a development company has bought the surrounding fields and plans to turn them into golf courses, leisure centres and a hotel, and to build 200 or more houses. The tenant farmers have been given notice to quit. A proposal for an industrial area has been quietly dropped.

In addition, a nearby valley renowned for its beauty, and recently saved from being taken over by the Ministry of Defence for a practice ground for the Royal Engineers, is threatened with excavation for chalk for cement to build the Channel tunnel. All this is green belt land.

The proposed "landscaping" would turn its natural beauty into a painted face, scarred permanently by the worst aspects of the development proposals. Is this the sort of thing Mr Montague would have the Government countenance in the national interest?

Yours faithfully,  
O. E. CRISPIN,  
28A Hatherly Road,  
Sidcup, Kent.  
August 25.

## Names in vain

From Mrs Jayne E. Smith  
Sir, Mr John Gaselee (August 24) may be interested to note that if he were to eat at my local French restaurant, he would be entitled to receive a regular newsletter from *le patron*, which commences "Dear Bon Vivant". Yours faithfully,  
J. E. SMITH,  
33 Sheriff's Lea,  
Toton, Nottingham.  
August 24.

From Mr David Butler  
Sir, Would "Dear Borrower" be suitable in view of rising interest rates? Yours sincerely,  
DAVID BUTLER,  
Woolley Green Farm,  
Brassfield,  
Romsey,  
Hampshire.  
August 24.

To 1914? The lesson of history seems to be that turning back is not possible, even when desirable. And it is presently desirable, even if possible? Here is a question not just for historians, but for all world citizens. Yours etc,  
DONALD READ,  
Darwin College,  
The University,  
Canterbury, Kent.  
August 23.

From Mr D. A. Bennett  
Sir, Sir Keith Hancock's wry comment on history may be true (Mrs West's letter, August 23) but it is hardly original. In his play, *Press Cuttings*, written in 1909, Bernard Shaw puts into the mouth of Balfour, the Prime Minister, the words "We learn from history that men never learn anything from history. That's not my own: it's Hegel".

I do not know where Hegel got it from, but one of your more erudite readers will doubtless tell us, for there is very little, indeed, that history teaches us except that nothing is original.

Yours faithfully,  
D. A. BENNETT,  
270 Court Road, SE9.  
August 23.

From the Rev V. D. Wakeford  
Sir, Mr Philip Howard does not make mention of the wider implications which the use of the split infinitive may have.

A. L. Rowse, in his *Portrait of O.*, quotes the irascible Professor E. A. Freeman of Trinity College, Oxford, as saying "I have little to urge against the split infinitive except the table-manners of those who use it". Yours faithfully,  
V. D. WAKEFORD,  
Flat 3, Granville Court,  
London Road,  
Tunbridge Wells, Kent.















THE ARTS

مكتبة الفن

TELEVISION

Waste of resources

National Service was an experience which was shared, and, if we are to accept their accounts at face value, loathed by a generation of British men. *Kilroy Was Here* (Channel 4) was a documentary based on Trevor Royle's impressive oral history, *The Best Years of Our Lives*.

A small group of interviewees recalled their experience of conscription for the cameras; contemporary film, including the rah-rah newsreels of the period, was used to enliven their stories.

For the class-ridden society of the Fifties, National Service was the only opportunity most men had to find out how others lived, and most men's initial memories were of being thrown together with people from all walks of life, whose curious habits appalled them.

In the days before *EastEnders*, it was a revelation to the middle class men that working class lads swore. The middle class men were treated with "loathing and contempt" and bullied unmercifully.

One working class man recalled his amazement that he should be sharing accommodation with "men who could play the violin" and that these extraordinary creatures should be viewed as his equals by the merciless drill corporals.

Once the shock of the initial induction period was over, the men were sent to the four corners of the dwindling British Empire. Some, untrained in jungle warfare, found themselves fighting guerrillas in Malaya. Most of them went to Germany. An unlucky few went to Christmas Island to observe Britain's atomic tests.

The present leader of these veterans remembered "watching" the distant explosion through closed eyes masked by clenched fists, and seeing the bones of his hands outlined as if in an X-ray. He and most of his companions suffered permanent damage to their health.

Most of the interviewees spoke with bitterness and did not feel that the experience had enriched their lives. The working class men resented the low pay and the futility of the whole enterprise. Middle class men had noticed that conscription had brought out the worst in all of them.

In place of youthful optimism and energy they acquired an anti-authoritarian, cynical morality in which the only purpose of life was to survive. It has not been fashionable to regard National Service as an experience which debased the British character, but it was hard not to see the birth of industry's "British disease" in this period.

The men told their stories with little humour or insight. The wealth of contemporary films, books and radio scripts, inspired by National Service, was ignored and many other opportunities to enhance the bare tracts of interviews-to-camera were not taken, through lack of budget, lack of imagination, or both.

Despite the potential richness of its material, this was a dull documentary, which was considerably less interesting than the book on which it was based.

Celia Brayfield

CINEMA

Exorcism of family ghosts

Geoff Brown on British triumphs at the Locarno Film Festival, over and above being the joint winner of the first prize

The director Terence Davies, introducing his film, *Distant Voices, Still Lives*, Britain's competition entry at the 41st Locarno Film festival, said: "Thank you for coming on such a beautiful day to sit in a darkened room and watch a lot of English angst."

It was indeed a beautiful day on which to watch the mountains around Lake Maggiore, but where was the hardship in watching a film so subtly controlled, so charged with deep feelings, so evocative of a time (the Fifties), a place (Liverpool), and an institution (the family)?

Locarno's jury clearly felt the same, and the film shared the festival's top prize with Wolfgang Becker's *Schmetterlinge* (*Butterflies*), in which an Ian McEwan short story was strenuously converted into German angst.

Davies's film continues his astonishing exorcism of personal ghosts, which began in his trilogy *Children, Madonna and Child* and *Death and Transfiguration*. In the first half the focus is on Davies's father, a sullen volcano of a man, continuously erupting with anger; the second follows the mother, children and assorted friends in the wake of the father's death.

The shots are rigorously composed with an eye to symmetry; there is much pain, rain, and even more music - community songs, carols, the syrupy theme tune, "Love is a Many Splendoured Thing" - all providing a poignant counterpoint to the images. This mesmerizing film opens in London at the Lumiere on October 14.

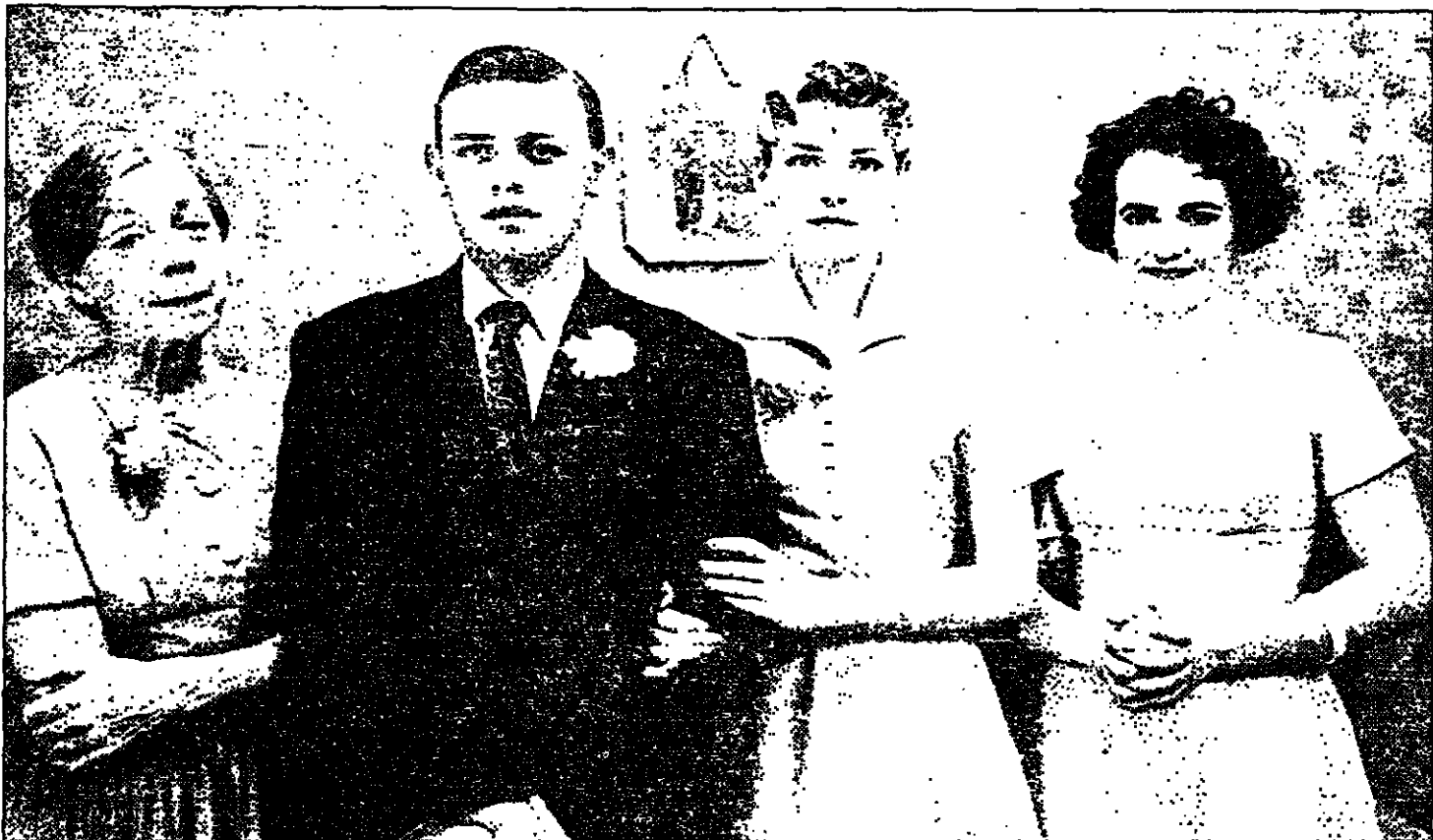
The German brand of angst proved ponderous by contrast. The tale of *Schmetterlinge* is a slip of a thing; an idle teenager given to hanging round wasteland teams

up one afternoon with a young girl who is later fished from a canal, dead.

Wolfgang Becker, making his first feature, displays flair in constructing a cinematic narrative from a literary text, but the desultory atmosphere is laid on thickly. Close-ups of human debris in the bath, the wheezy cough of a mortuary attendant, casual violence towards cats and dogs: Becker keeps up the battering for every one of the film's 60 minutes.

A far more likeable literary adaptation was provided by Iran, whose Captain Khorshid turned out to be yet another version of Hemingway's *To Have and Have Not*. The director, Nasser Taghvai, has spent most of the years since the Shah's fall working in television, but shows himself a master of big-screen story-telling.

Hemingway's story of smuggling and treachery transfers easily to the Persian Gulf. The hard-bitten fisherman Harry Morgan (Bogart's part in the 1944 film) becomes a solitary one-armed adventurer, whose boat is used to spirit away victims of persecution



Wedding day: Freda Dowie, Dean Williams, Angela Walsh and Lorraine Ashbourne (left to right) in Terence Davies's *Distant Voices, Still Lives*

and a few political hit-men.

There is no precise equivalent to Lauren Bacall, who cooed sultry nothings into Bogart's ear; the only woman is Khorshid's wife. Taghvai pushes the narrative forward with speed, elegance, and a knowing regard for human frailty.

*Captain Khorshid* came away with the festival's third prize; the second went, undeservedly, to a ponderous production from Assam, Jahnu Barua's *The Catatonia*, in which a farmer receives a simplistic political awakening when he loses control of his land.

Britain played a major role elsewhere in the festival. The *rapprochement* between cinema and television was discussed in a two-day seminar; British films were also shown in Locarno's "national week" slot. The selection steered clear of well-behaved product, and plunged into the whirlpool of fringe independents and video workshops.

Features included Charles Wood's Falklands War drama *Tumbledown*, a slick but synthetic adaptation of Timothy's *Mo's* novel *Soursweet* from director

Mike Newell, and Peter Greenaway's *Drowning by Numbers*. When the last-named received its open air screening, in the town's Piazza Grande, the heavens opened and drenched 6,100 people, among the workshop product, Barcroft Video's *Firestarter* was one of the most absorbing. Its subject is Sir Arthur "Bomber" Harris, impersonated by Max Wall. "Got some pictures of him here, so you can see what I look like," he confides with a wink.

But, after this Brechtian ledger-main, the film settles down to a provocative analysis of Harris's part in the massive bombing of Dresden late in the Second World War, using newsreel and talking heads. In between, Wall as Harris recalls his bombing strategy, with the help of a dinner table's worth of cutlery and clutter: when he moves a line of cigars, thousands of civilian lives are lost.

The festival's retrospective section was devoted to Alberto Cavalcanti, a genial and gifted film-maker whose stature might be greater if only he had stayed put in one place and built on his achievements. But Cavalcanti had itchy feet, and it was a bewildering experience following his progress around the world's studios.

First there were pioneering avant-garde films in France; then French commercial trifles (the best discovery was *Le Trud du Brésilien*, a delightful comedy of marital deception). Then England, kindling the talents of young film-makers at the GPO Film Unit and, in the 1940s, Ealing.

In his native Brazil he struggled to revive the local film industry and back again to Europe he filmed a Brecht play in Vienna, and even tried his hand in Romania. Locarno's retrospective did not establish a unifying thread to this career, but it certainly offered delightful entertainment.

Unexpected riches of small-scale shows

EDINBURGH FESTIVAL



THEATRE

Three shows on the Fringe which I have found particularly worthwhile in the past few days have in common an imaginative deployment of small resources. A show about Glasgow, with a title like *A Wee Home From Home* (Lyceum Studio) for solo dancer and pianist, could set off a series of two sentimental images. Nothing could be further from the truth.

The pianist, Michael Marra, is a far cry from the white-tie-and-tails brigade. He shuffles in with a copy of the *Daily Record* and carpet slippers and belts out songs, with a voice like builder's rubble, on a jangly old upright. Frank McConnell, the dancer, is slight of

frame but there is nothing twee about his movement, which is robust and fiercely energetic. Furthermore, the two performers play off one another with precision and a sharp eye for detail. An *Orange March* is conjured out of the rattle of a tin can on a corrugated iron panel (which is about all there is by the way of a set).

The show takes apart a number of myths associated with the old Glasgow, and some which belong to the new one, in a mood which starts out as witty but rapidly darkens to angry and bitter. Although some of the references are strictly for the Glaswegian, you could learn more about the city from this show than from any number of documentaries.

In a similar way, you learn a great deal about what it must be like to be confined to a mental institution in the course of *P'tit Albert* (Drummond High School). In one sense this is a one-man show: there is only one performer, Jean-Marie Frin, in the programme. In another sense, there

are 46, because the audience (maximum 45) cannot escape being part of the show.

Tom, the institution inmate, serves dinner - lentils - to the audience, who are seated on either side of a long table. The location, a slightly shabby school dining hall, which the Traverse have found for this French import, is no accident. Nor are the harsh overhead lighting, the school crockery and the uncomfortable benches.

While he busies about with the pots and crocks, Tom tells about his life in the institution, his fellow inmates, the weak "feebs" and the dribbling "dibbos", and how he would not want to go outside for anything. It is a courageous and triumphant performance by Frin and an uncomfortable evening, in every sense, for the audience, although the lentils were excellent.

The performance duo, Man Act (Simon Thorne and Phillip MacKenzie), have produced a surprisingly straightforward piece of story-telling in *Radio Sing-Sing* (Theatre Workshop). It is the tale of the first two white explorers to

penetrate the hinterland of Papua New Guinea. One, a Briton, was a scientist, the other, an Australian, a gold prospector.

Their differing motives came between them and led to a violent conclusion, but the story-telling here is as important as the story. The two, in dinner jackets, within a black box with a chequered floor, create Port Moresby, the jungle, the grasslands, the natives, everything, with two bundles of witties and a few sound effects.

It is a classic case of the sometimes rather sterile world of experimental techniques paying dividends when given some sort of story or issue to get the teeth into. With a similarly orientated director, Steve Shill (and a tidy script by Chris Broadbent), the result is enormous precision, great physical control and intensity and total commitment. It is a very impressive piece of work technically and a pleasure to watch. The sight of the two, dancing a tango as they sort out their expedition plans, lingers long in the mind.

Robert Dawson Scott

CONCERT

BBC SO/Atherton

Albert Hall/Radio 3

Fifty years after Vaughan Williams celebrated the Golden Jubilee of Sir Henry Wood as a conductor, with the soft stillness and sweet harmony of the *Serenade to Music*, another generation of 16 solo singers gave the anniversary performance with the BBC Symphony Orchestra at Sunday night's Promenade concert. This time they were members of the BBC Singers, conducted by David Atherton.

Among the audience, the programme informed us, were three of the original soloists: Dame Eva Turner, Mary Jarred and Roy Henderson; while in the orchestra, the harpist whose notes both begin and end this tapestry of concord was Sidonie Goossens, as at the premiere in 1938. She was acknowledged with a special bouquet and a solo call hers as much by artistry as by anniversary.

The singers returned later with the BBC Chorus and the Birmingham Symphony Chorus, for another kind of serenade in the form of Britten's *Spring Symphony*. Splendid as the double choir sounded, it risked a vocally top-heavy balance to over-shadow the work's instrumental detail.

Not so the Southend Boys Choir, who sang their contributions from memory and with the requisite jauntness in their whistling as well. Joan Rodgers had the bloom of spring in her own voice for "Fair and Fair", Alfreda Hodgson was indeed "to gravity attentive" for the setting of Auden's "A Summer Night", and Philip Langridge was a model of poetic tenor character throughout this very English "rite of spring", especially in the finale.

All were propelled under Atherton's conducting with sensitivity as well as blithe spirit, with corresponding character from the orchestral playing here as in the account of Elgar's "Enigma" Variations which separated the choral works. Yet another serenade, this time to the multiple friends who celebrated in the music itself, the performance was content to leave all but the last few portraits to the sepia tints of history.

Noël Goodwin

Bottle-neck blues

ROCK

Reading Festival

The official logo of the Reading Festival remains the image of an upended trumpet resting on a cane chair, a quaint reminder of the event's dimly-remembered beginnings as a jazz festival. A more fitting symbol these days, however, would be a design which incorporated an electric guitar and a flying two-litre plastic bottle.

Despite being struck a fearful blow to the head on Saturday night, Bonnie Tyler toughed it out to the end of her set. She was followed on by Meat Loaf, who blew his top and stormed off after 15 minutes, while on Sunday, Deacon Blue - whose dainty, right-on pop had always seemed an odd choice for this kind of gathering - survived the missiles for only one song.

During a superb performance by John Hiatt, which recalled the feeling and fluency of Lowell George's Little Feat, the crowd divided into factions and directed the hail at each other. "Is this a rock show or a jugglers' convention. God damn it", asked Hiatt.

In other respects, though, Sunday's event was one of rare enjoyment. Roachford, one of the new breed of black rock bands,

won a deserved ovation and an early encore. The sun shone as the three guitar line-up of Broken English preached the good-time gospel according to Keith Richards and Billy Gibbons, and later, Hothouse Flowers played a well-received set comprised mostly of resounding, call-and-response riffs.

But it was New York rockers the Smithereens who turned out to be tougher than the rest, churning out a wall of Rickenbacker guitar sound which betrayed a host of Sixties' beat influences, from the Who to Johnny Kidd & the Pirates, and shrugging off the threat of the bottles with regal disdain.

The urge to pay anything up to £35 for the privilege of "bottling off" acts of international repute, seems misplaced even by the odd standards of the rock world. But periodic outbreaks of such irresponsible rowdy behaviour has, sadly, become the norm at this kind of rock festival. Given that drink is readily available in plastic cups, and that cans and glass bottles have long been routinely eliminated from festival sites, is it not about time that organizers moved to prohibit the spectre of these huge plastic containers which, even if only partly filled, constitute no less a potential danger?

David Sinclair

John Russell Taylor considers the classification question, in reviewing some applied art, rather than fine art, shows

GALLERIES

Artists love to be distinguished, hate to be discriminated against. It is understandable therefore that persistent attempts to maintain the traditional distinction between art and craft have caused a lot of fuss and flurry during the last few years.

Painters and sculptors still tend to feel superior to mere craftsmen, even if they are doing virtually the same thing in a different medium ("painting" in stitches, modelling in ceramic), while craftsmen intensely resent being looked down on (and probably paid less) for such arbitrary and outdated reasons. How can a society which recognizes performance and video and earth art as branches of fine art, possibly withhold the same recognition from pots and tapestries and jewellery?

Terminology, of course can be changed. Though the Crafts Council seems caught with the term, what used to be the Crafts Centre is now known as Contemporary Applied Arts, and a new gallery which deals in ceramics, painting and sculpture (billed in that order) calls itself Sheila Harrison Fine Art and its first show Art for Today. Also, it helps that there are artists who cheerfully and unselfishly cross all the supposed barriers.

The Canadian artist Joyce Wieland, for instance, showing at the Canada House Cultural Centre Gallery until October 21, may be primarily a painter, but she sees no reason whatever not to embody her dreams and nightmares in film or sculpture or assemblage or even, of all things, the traditionally crafted if eccentrically conceived quilt.

Also, the prices of craft, at least for many of the most famous exponents, have been inexorably rising, so that now it is quite possible for a first-rate potter, like Elizabeth Fritsch, to make as much money from her relatively few, meticulously worked pots as most painters make from their painting. And the moderately successful, middle-of-the-road craftsman probably makes a more reliable living than the fine artist of equivalent standing.

The days when crafts were confined to fairs and stalls rather than galleries are long gone - though there does remain the advantage that you are more likely to find a worthwhile craftsman just starting out and selling at reasonable prices on stalls around St Martin-in-the-Fields, than you are to find

Application forms



Sculptural: Peter Chang's bracelet is functional but impresses by its aesthetic qualities

a worthwhile painter on the railings of Green Park.

At present, many of the most notable exhibitions on in London galleries are concerned with what we may still perhaps call (with no derogatory intent) the crafts. Though, even the Amsterdam/London show at the Crafts Council Gallery is subtitled "New Art Objects from Holland and Britain", which might qualify as linguistically having your cake and eating it. No need to worry about terminology in the show itself, however: "art objects" is actually a good way of describing most of these pieces of woodcarving, metalwork, pottery and such.

Angus Suttie's "bottle" in red earthenware may sound practical, but it is really a sculpture obeying its own aesthetic rules and no other. Elizabeth Fritsch's "wind-blown funerary urn" is even further than usual from use, a sort of conventionalized

representation of a usable pot rather than the thing itself. And there are bigger, bolder pieces by such Dutch artists as Jos Verviel and Onno Boekhoudt which call themselves sculpture (albeit in ceramic) or call themselves nothing at all. Even things that could be and probably will be used for their ostensible purpose, like Peter Chang's brightly coloured plastic bracelet, impress by their sculptural quality rather than their more basic uses as physical adornment.

Possibly, the Dutch contributors come over as a little bolder and more independent (perhaps more unearthing what we think of them) than their British counterparts. Possibly, buyers of their work are more enterprising and untrammelled by received ideas than in Britain. But the Britons tend to make up in fligree for what they lack in flash: extreme delicacy and refinement of detail seem to be the main characteristic of local craft.

It is about several things simultaneously: the recent re-editing of a number of "modern classic" designs (with a chance to compare rival versions), the design qualities of the originals, which were mostly artist- or architect-designed and sometimes, as with the Mackintosh, began as craft and only later became industrial design, and the interest of many younger sculptors in making fanciful chairs which sometimes, despite their peculiarity (or because of it) become quite successful mass-produced items anyway.

Best to leave all question of definition to one side, and just take the show for what one can get out of it: artistic enlightenment or hints for home furnishing, finally it does not seem to matter greatly which.

A few of the pots on view at the Crafts Council go the other way, but elsewhere - at Sheila Harrison's gallery, 124 Jermyn Street, for instance - smallness and delicacy are the order of the day. And with work as fine as Mary Rich's gilded fantasias or Mary Rogers's vaguely submarine forms, or even Judy Trim's large iridescent bowls, few are likely to complain. Especially since they are matched by art on the walls (Andrew Lanyon and W. Barns-Graham, most notably) of similar delicate distinction.

The other new gallery devoted to ceramics is exclusively so, and evidently takes its chosen subject with the highest sense of mission. The Galerie Besson is at 15 Royal Arcade, right over the Albemarle Street end of it, and must be one of the most beautiful and spectacular art spaces in London, with a high vaulting ceiling, elegant views along the inside of the arcade, and floods of light over everything. A gallery, therefore, of very special uses: fatal for works on paper, not much good for pictures, but superb for sculpture and particularly for ceramics.

The opening show was of recent Lucie Rie's, the second, extravagantly contrasted, of a wild young Catalan potter who makes everything look as though it has been eroded out of the living rock, and the third, Summer Exhibition (until September 9) is of the Leach family and others of a similarly orientating strain in British pottery. Quiet almost to a whisper, these pots yet throb with life into the blaze of moulding light.

If we are still touchy about the dividing line, if any, between art and craft, we are probably still more touchy about the dividing line, if any, between craft and industrial design. The present show at the ICA, called *The Modern Chair* (until October 1) does not offer much easing of the situation.

It is about several things simultaneously: the recent re-editing of a number of "modern classic" designs (with a chance to compare rival versions), the design qualities of the originals, which were mostly artist- or architect-designed and sometimes, as with the Mackintosh, began as craft and only later became industrial design, and the interest of many younger sculptors in making fanciful chairs which sometimes, despite their peculiarity (or because of it) become quite successful mass-produced items anyway.

Best to leave all question of definition to one side, and just take the show for what one can get out of it: artistic enlightenment or hints for home furnishing, finally it does not seem to matter greatly which.

of Essex

ty of Bath

MONDAY  
ESURE YOU  
OUR COPY OF  
HEART TIMES

HELLO AND GOODBYE  
RSC  
ALMEIDA THEATRE  
RSC  
KEEPING FOM NICE







## TELEVISION AND RADIO

Compiled by Jane Rackham  
and Janet Crumble

## BBC1

- 6.00 Ceefax AM.**  
**6.30** *Kenney in Do or Diet* (b/w). 6.55 *Weather*.  
**7.00** *Breakfast Time* with Kirsty Wark and John Stapleton. Includes national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; regional news and travel reports at 7.27, 7.57 and 8.27.  
**8.35** *Flash Gordon's Trip to Mars* (b/w). 8.55 *Regional News* (b/w).  
**9.00** News and weather. 9.05 *But First Thill* starts with the Pink Panther Show. Cartoons (r). 9.20 *Why Don't You...* (r). Entertaining ideas for children at a loose end. 8.50 *Laurel and Hardy* (r). 10.00 News and weather, followed by *Silas*. Episode 11 of the adventure serial *Ceefax* (r). 10.30 *Play School* (r). 10.55 *Five to Eleven* with Cyril Luckham.  
**11.00** News and weather, followed by *The Fighting Devil Dogs* (b/w). Classic adventure serial for children at a loose end. 11.30 *Superman*. The Man of Steel comes face to face with another Super villain, followed by *The Garden Party*. Today's visitors to the Glasgow International Garden Festival are Barbara Windsor and Christopher Biggins; the former head of Channel 4 television and now general director designate of the Royal Opera House. Jeremy Isaacs, talks to Mary Marquess and Glen Medeiros and Das Psycho Rangers provide some musical entertainment. 12.55 *Regional News* and weather, followed by *One O'Clock News* with Michael Barker. Weather. 1.30 *Neighbours*. Paul thinks Helen needs her confidence boosting; Catherine thinks she should pack her bags. 1.50 *Cricket: Test Match*. Live coverage of England v Sri Lanka at Lord's.

## BBC2

- 6.55** *Open University*. Ends 7.20am. 9.00 *Ceefax*.  
**10.50** *Cricket: Test Match*. Tony Lewis introduces live coverage of the first day's play between England and Sri Lanka from Lord's. 1.05 *Ceefax*.  
**1.20** *Gran* (r). 1.25 *Philomena* (r). 1.35 *Cricket: Test Match*.  
**1.50** *Ceefax*.  
**2.00** News and weather, followed by *Sign Extra* (r).  
**2.25** *Northern Lights*. Turner (r).  
**2.30** *Italiana*. Portrait of Sister. 3.00 News and weather, followed by *Ours to Keep*. A shipwright's view of Portsmouth Dockyard. 3.40 *Northern Arts*. A look behind the scenes of the Royal Shakespeare Company. 3.50 News and weather, followed by regional news and weather. 4.00 *Cricket: Test Match*. 6.15 *Film: Wake of the Red Witch*. (1948, b/w). John Wayne stars in a sea adventure yarn about the rivalry between a ship owner and his captain over a fortune in Polynesian pearls and a beautiful girl. Edward Ludwig directs.

- 6.55** *Open University*. Ends 7.20am. 9.00 *Ceefax*.  
**10.50** *Cricket: Test Match*. Tony Lewis introduces live coverage of the first day's play between England and Sri Lanka from Lord's. 1.05 *Ceefax*.  
**1.20** *Gran* (r). 1.25 *Philomena* (r). 1.35 *Cricket: Test Match*.  
**1.50** *Ceefax*.  
**2.00** News and weather, followed by *Sign Extra* (r).  
**2.25** *Northern Lights*. Turner (r).  
**2.30** *Italiana*. Portrait of Sister. 3.00 News and weather, followed by *Ours to Keep*. A shipwright's view of Portsmouth Dockyard. 3.40 *Northern Arts*. A look behind the scenes of the Royal Shakespeare Company. 3.50 News and weather, followed by regional news and weather. 4.00 *Cricket: Test Match*. 6.15 *Film: Wake of the Red Witch*. (1948, b/w). John Wayne stars in a sea adventure yarn about the rivalry between a ship owner and his captain over a fortune in Polynesian pearls and a beautiful girl. Edward Ludwig directs.

## ITV/LONDON

- 6.00** TV-am begins with The Morning Programme introduced by Richard Kay; 7.00 *Good Morning Britain* presented by Morna and John Kay; 8.50 *Wacadey* for the young, with Timmy Mallett.  
**9.25** *Thames News* and weather. 9.30 *What's My Line* presented by Angela Rippon. Celebrity panels try to guess the occupation of the contestants.  
**10.00** *Point to Point*. 10.25 *News*. 10.30 *Disney's Duck Tales*. 11.00 *Porky and Daffy* (r). 11.10 *Rainbow Special*.  
**11.25** *Thames News* and weather. 11.30 *About Britain*. Film portrait of the villages and landscapes around the Cuckmere River near Eastbourne in Sussex. 12.00 *Grand Street*. Vince Hill's guests include Derek Jameson. 12.30 *The Sullivan*. Post-war Australian farce serial. 1.00 *News* with John Suchet. 1.20 *Thames News* and weather. 1.30 *Quincy*. The police pathologist investigates the connection between two deaths in a sanatorium (r). 2.30 *Teach Your Child to Cook*. Fay Mascherer demonstrates the art of cooking cakes. 3.00 *Anything Goes*. Paul Barnes takes to the Norfolk Broads; and Pam Rhodes tours the Northumbrian coast. 3.25 *Thames News* and weather. 3.30 *The Young Doctors*. Australian medical drama series. 4.00 *Rainbow Special*. 4.15 *Bugs Bunny* (r). 4.25 *Cartoon Caddy*. 4.50 *Can Do That!*. 4.55 *Give Us a Clue*. Celebrity charades hosted by Michael Parkinson (r). 5.45 *News* with Fiona Armstrong. 6.00 *Thames News* and weather, followed by *Crimestoppers*. 6.20 *Film: The Strongest Man in the World* (1975). Walt Disney comedy about a cowboy who invents a formula that gives him superhuman strength. Directed by Vincent McEveety.

## CHANNEL 4

- 12.00** *Just 4 Fun* (r).  
**12.30** *Business Daily*.  
**1.00** *Sesame Street*.  
**2.00** *Film: The Private Life of Sherlock Holmes* (1970). Off-beat yarn about the famous detective has Holmes in a confrontation with the Loch Ness monster. Directed by Bill Wyler. 4.15 *Man and His World*. Italian cartoon series. 4.30 *Countdown*. 5.00 *Film: The Abolition of Man* (1933). *Lou and Bud* unwittingly assist in a bank hold-up (r). 5.30 *The Cosby Show*. Sitcom with Bill Cosby as an obstetrician with family problems (Cricket). 6.00 *Modern Penelope*. Comedy about a woman who is a champion of champions. 13.00 *News* with John Suchet. 13.20 *Thames News* and weather. 13.30 *Quincy*. The police pathologist investigates the connection between two deaths in a sanatorium (r). 2.30 *Teach Your Child to Cook*. Fay Mascherer demonstrates the art of cooking cakes. 3.00 *Anything Goes*. Paul Barnes takes to the Norfolk Broads; and Pam Rhodes tours the Northumbrian coast. 3.25 *Thames News* and weather. 3.30 *The Young Doctors*. Australian medical drama series. 4.00 *Rainbow Special*. 4.15 *Bugs Bunny* (r). 4.25 *Cartoon Caddy*. 4.50 *Can Do That!*. 4.55 *Give Us a Clue*. Celebrity charades hosted by Michael Parkinson (r). 5.45 *News* with Fiona Armstrong. 6.00 *Thames News* and weather, followed by *Crimestoppers*. 6.20 *Film: The Strongest Man in the World* (1975). Walt Disney comedy about a cowboy who invents a formula that gives him superhuman strength. Directed by Vincent McEveety.

- 6.00** TV-am begins with The Morning Programme introduced by Richard Kay; 7.00 *Good Morning Britain* presented by Morna and John Kay; 8.50 *Wacadey* for the young, with Timmy Mallett.  
**9.25** *Thames News* and weather. 9.30 *What's My Line* presented by Angela Rippon. Celebrity panels try to guess the occupation of the contestants.  
**10.00** *Point to Point*. 10.25 *News*. 10.30 *Disney's Duck Tales*. 11.00 *Porky and Daffy* (r). 11.10 *Rainbow Special*.  
**11.25** *Thames News* and weather. 11.30 *About Britain*. Film portrait of the villages and landscapes around the Cuckmere River near Eastbourne in Sussex. 12.00 *Grand Street*. Vince Hill's guests include Derek Jameson. 12.30 *The Sullivan*. Post-war Australian farce serial. 1.00 *News* with John Suchet. 1.20 *Thames News* and weather. 1.30 *Quincy*. The police pathologist investigates the connection between two deaths in a sanatorium (r). 2.30 *Teach Your Child to Cook*. Fay Mascherer demonstrates the art of cooking cakes. 3.00 *Anything Goes*. Paul Barnes takes to the Norfolk Broads; and Pam Rhodes tours the Northumbrian coast. 3.25 *Thames News* and weather. 3.30 *The Young Doctors*. Australian medical drama series. 4.00 *Rainbow Special*. 4.15 *Bugs Bunny* (r). 4.25 *Cartoon Caddy*. 4.50 *Can Do That!*. 4.55 *Give Us a Clue*. Celebrity charades hosted by Michael Parkinson (r). 5.45 *News* with Fiona Armstrong. 6.00 *Thames News* and weather, followed by *Crimestoppers*. 6.20 *Film: The Strongest Man in the World* (1975). Walt Disney comedy about a cowboy who invents a formula that gives him superhuman strength. Directed by Vincent McEveety.

## An unorthodox kitchen



He delights in both filming, and cooking, from the most eccentric locations and gives the impression that he makes the programmes up as he goes along. Keith Floyd (BBC2, 8pm)

● In contrast to the offerings of more orthodox television cooks, Keith Floyd delights in presenting his programmes as a happily disorganised shambles in which anything resembling an edible meal is an unexpected bonus. He likes to give the impression that he is making it all up as he goes along, and perhaps he does, while his locations are far removed from the well-scrubbed studio kitchens of practitioners like Delia Smith. He opens his latest series, *Floyd on Britain and Ireland* (BBC2, 8.00pm), with a bit of comic business over a five-bar gate in Hadrian's Wall country, and dressed in a trench coat against the driving rain, sets up his stall in the remote Northumberland fells and prepares a dish that the Romans might have eaten. He is soon working his old gag with the cameraman, who he accuses of being more interested in the food than the presenter. "Richard, it is my programme," he pleads, an-

## TELEVISION CHOICE

gling for a mug shot. "They all know what a carrot looks like." The charred result of Keith's excursion into unadorned pork elicits less than enthusiastic approval from a Roman scholar, Donald McFarlane. "Feel free to be edited out," retorts Keith. And so out into the North Sea, large portions of which deluge Keith as he prepares to make something tasty out of newly caught fish. Working in a ship's kitchen hardly big enough to stand up in, Keith pretends to show the strain. "I have to tell you, he tells us, 'that I am really tired. There aren't 17 home economists behind me doing all this.' Indeed there are not, which is much of the show's appeal. Running out of eccentric locations, Keith settles for a conventional kitchen and gets

Peter Waymark

## Interval from Leipzig

● I enjoyed Bernard Keffe's talk about the Leipzig Gewandhaus which you can hear during the interval in tonight's Prom (Radio 3, 7.30pm). Conductor Kurt Masur at the Royal Albert Hall will not have the same audience problem Mozart had in 1789 when tickets had to be given away to fill the empty seats at his concerts.

● Relative Values, in which Michael O'Donnell has convincingly demonstrated to me that his talent as broadcaster is not limited to chairing My Word!, returns tonight (Radio 4, 7.20pm). I thought I knew all about the infinite variety of family life, but O'Donnell's series of domestic portraits has proved me wrong. The fly on the wall has now not only landed on the dinner table but (certainly in tonight's instalment) buzzes around the bedroom at moments of maxi-

fully to understand what O'Donnell seems reluctant to emphasize when he talks about the Checkleys' "heroic triumph over disability".

● On the evidence of its first episode in which *homo sapiens* is examined at the mewing and puking stage, Georgina Ferry's new series *The Seven Ages of Health* (Radio 4, 10.00am) is going to stick closely to the Bard's classification. To breast feed or not to breast feed? To immunize against infection or not to immunize? To leave infant sickness to the doctor to deal with, or to let the parent enter into a new kind of working relationship with the GP and the health visitor? *The Seven Ages of Health* has started by asking a lot of questions, and has then answered them in the sort of non-technical way that ought to guarantee an appreciable and appreciative audience for the rest of the series.

Peter Davalle

## RADIO CHOICE

- Radio 1**  
**6.55** *Weather*, followed by *News*.  
**7.00** *Morning Concert*: Wagner (Siegfried) lyric; the Amsterdam Concertgebouw Orchestra under Bernard Haitink; Bach (Monte): Lobet den Herrn, alle Heiden; the Monteverdi Choir under John Eliot Gardiner.  
**7.30** *News*.  
**7.35** *Handel* (Organ Concerto in G major, Op 4 No 1; G major: Prelude and the English Concert under Trevor Pinnock; Chopin (Ballade in F minor, Op 10 No 3; Rubinstein (piano); Mendelssohn (Symphony No 1 in G minor, Op 11: the BBC Philharmonic; the London Symphony Orchestra under Iván Kertész).  
**8.30** *News*.  
**8.35** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 8.55 *News*.  
**9.00** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 9.25 *News*.  
**9.30** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 9.55 *News*.  
**10.00** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 10.25 *News*.  
**10.30** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 10.55 *News*.  
**11.00** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 11.25 *News*.  
**11.30** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 11.55 *News*.  
**12.00** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 12.25 *News*.  
**12.30** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 12.55 *News*.  
**1.00** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 1.25 *News*.  
**1.30** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 1.55 *News*.  
**2.00** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 2.25 *News*.  
**2.30** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 2.55 *News*.  
**3.00** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 3.25 *News*.  
**3.30** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 3.55 *News*.  
**4.00** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 4.25 *News*.  
**4.30** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 4.55 *News*.  
**5.00** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 5.25 *News*.  
**5.30** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 5.55 *News*.  
**6.00** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 6.25 *News*.  
**6.30** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 6.55 *News*.  
**7.00** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 7.25 *News*.  
**7.30** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 7.55 *News*.  
**8.00** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 8.25 *News*.  
**8.30** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 8.55 *News*.  
**9.00** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 9.25 *News*.  
**9.30** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 9.55 *News*.  
**10.00** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 10.25 *News*.  
**10.30** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 10.55 *News*.  
**11.00** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 11.25 *News*.  
**11.30** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 11.55 *News*.  
**12.00** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 12.25 *News*.  
**12.30** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 12.55 *News*.  
**1.00** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 1.25 *News*.  
**1.30** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 1.55 *News*.  
**2.00** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 2.25 *News*.  
**2.30** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 2.55 *News*.  
**3.00** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 3.25 *News*.  
**3.30** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 3.55 *News*.  
**4.00** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 4.25 *News*.  
**4.30** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 4.55 *News*.  
**5.00** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 5.25 *News*.  
**5.30** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 5.55 *News*.  
**6.00** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 6.25 *News*.  
**6.30** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 6.55 *News*.  
**7.00** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 7.25 *News*.  
**7.30** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 7.55 *News*.  
**8.00** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 8.25 *News*.  
**8.30** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 8.55 *News*.  
**9.00** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 9.25 *News*.  
**9.30** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 9.55 *News*.  
**10.00** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 10.25 *News*.  
**10.30** *Composers of the Week: The Scarlatti family*. Domenico Scarlatti and his son Fernando Scarlatti. Carlos de Seixas, a native Portuguese composer, at the court of John V in Lisbon. Both composers were honoured with knighthoods in 1738. The programme includes Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3, and Scarlatti's Piano Sonata in G major, Op 10 No 3. 10.55 *News*.  
**11.00** *Composers*







Big drop in crime at street carnival

By Howard Foster, Ed Gorman and Stewart Topley

The Notting Hill Carnival, which has been a close-run affair for many years, was held in a relatively quiet area of the city. The carnival, which is held in the Notting Hill area, is one of the largest and most famous in the world. It is held annually in August and is a major event for the community. The carnival is held in the Notting Hill area, which is a popular area for tourists and locals alike. The carnival is held in the Notting Hill area, which is a popular area for tourists and locals alike. The carnival is held in the Notting Hill area, which is a popular area for tourists and locals alike.

CHANGE ON WEEK	
FT 30 Share	1425.4 (-59.1)
FT-SE 100	1770.7 (-73.6)
USM (Datastream)	161.22 (-7.87)
US dollar	1.6910 (-0.0110)
W German mark	3.1419 (-0.0766)
Trade-weighted	75.6 (-1.1)

### Executive Editor David Brewerton Pleasurama defence put off

Pleasurama, facing a £750 million bid from Mecca Leisure Group, valued at £200 million in the market, has decided to postpone its defence document until the beginning of next week. It believes that opinion is swinging against Mecca and that criticism of the absence of a cash alternative was further validated by last week's slide in share prices.

Mr Michael Guthrie, the Mecca chairman, would appear to have a lot of work to do to justify the move to his own shareholders, let alone those in Pleasurama.

He may be able to claim one victory before long, however. The Pleasurama board is believed to be coming round to the view that the tax exile Mr Robert Earl, the founder of President Entertainment, who now runs Pleasurama's US operations, should have a seat on the board.

### IDG still in Pernod talks

Talks between Pernod Ricard, the French drinks group, and Irish Distillers continued over the weekend. Pernod Ricard is believed to be considering a rival offer for the Jameson and Bushmills whiskey group, which is fighting a hostile £200 million bid from Grand Metropolitan.

Other possible bidders are understood to have shown an interest, but there are no other discussions in progress, said a spokesman for Irish Distillers yesterday.

### Italian bank bid withdrawn

Banca Commerciale Italiana yesterday withdrew its bid for Irving Bank Corporation, the US bank which is still fighting a bid by a New York rival. BCI said it was pulling out because the Federal Reserve Board, the US bank regulator, had insisted that BCI's parent, Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale, should file a separate application.

STOCK MARKETS	
New York	2038.23 (+20.80)
Dow Jones	2737.10 (-229.81)
Nikkei Average	2464.83 (-56.03)
Hang Seng	282.8 (+0.2)
Australian	1568.4 (-27.2)
Sydney	450.6 (-5.5)
Frankfurt	4857.4 (-4.8)
Brussels	347.1 (-1.1)
Paris CAC	4720.1 (-3.8)
Zurich S&K Gen	921.68 (-7.23)
FT All-Share	1007.78 (-8.53)
FT 100	200.1 (+1.0)
FT 250	96.96 (-0.77)
FT Govt Secs	86.3 (-1.04)

INTEREST RATES	
London Bank Base	12%
3-month interbank	12 1/4-12 1/2%
3-month eligible bills	11 1/4-11 1/2%
buying rate	
US Prime Rate	10%
Federal Funds 8 1/4%	
30-year Treasury Note	7.34-7.32%
30-year bonds	9 1/4-9 3/4%

CURRENCIES	
London	New York
\$1.6910	\$1.6910
DM 3.1419	DM 3.1419
SwFr 2.6500	SwFr 2.6500
FF 10.6558	FF 10.6558
Yen 226.25	Yen 226.25
Indonesian	Indonesian
ECU 10.55910	SDR 10.768183

GOLD	
London Fixing	AM \$433.75 PM \$433.15
AM \$431.50-432.00	CL \$255.00-255.50
New York	Comex \$430.70-431.20

NORTH SEA OIL	
Brent (Oct.)	\$14.65 bbl (\$14.75)
Latest trading figure	Friday's close

THE TIMES

STOCK WATCH

0898 141 141

● Stockwatch gives instant access to more than 10,000 share, unit trust and bond prices. The information required is on the following telephone numbers:

● Stock market comment: General market 0898 121220; company news 0898 121221; active shares 0898 121225; and USM 0898 121250

● Calls charged at 5p for 8 seconds peak and 12 seconds off peak inc. VAT.

## DTI 'had early warning' on Barlow Clowes

By Lawrence Lever

The Government was aware of irregularities at Barlow Clowes, the crashed investment firm, as long ago as 1985, according to new evidence obtained by *The Times*.

A Department of Trade and Industry inquiry found that records kept by the firm did not meet statutory requirements and that this was a matter of considerable concern.

When the inquiry began Barlow Clowes had been illegally trading without a licence for some time and had attracted £80 million of investors' money. Within months of the inquiry the Department granted a licence to Barlow Clowes, enabling it to carry on in business.

The evidence, which also highlights the role of the Barlow Clowes accountant, Spicer and Oppenheim, is certain to be scrutinized by the Government's investigation, chaired by Sir Godfrey Le Quesne, into the DTI's actions in the Barlow Clowes affair.

The evidence will also add weight to pressure for Government compensation from Barlow Clowes' investors facing losses of up to £100 million.

The information emerges from an affidavit sworn by Mr Walter Hoffman, one of two DTI inspectors appointed in November to investigate Barlow Clowes Gilt Managers, the British arm. This affidavit helped to secure the winding-up of BCGM in May, which led to the closure of Barlow Clowes International, the £138 million Gibraltar side.

Mr Hoffman's affidavit reveals that two DTI officers conducted an inquiry into Barlow Clowes almost four years ago.

It says: "The DTI was far from satisfied by the results of an inquiry by two of its officers, Mr Gordon Abercrombie and Mr Brian Killingback, into the business conducted by the partnership (Barlow Clowes' UK end)."

A letter was subsequently written by Mr Roger Louth of the DTI to Herbert Smith, Barlow Clowes' solicitor.

"It is apparent that the records maintained by the partnership do not come up to the standards required by the statutory rules," Mr Louth said. "This state of affairs is obviously a matter of considerable concern."

The DTI was not initially prepared to accept an application for a licence from Barlow Clowes, submitted in November 1984.

However, after an audit of clients' funds by Spicer and Oppenheim (then known as Spicer and Pegler) and "numerous assurances" about the conduct of the business, the DTI licensed Barlow Clowes in October 1985. Some of these assurances appear not to have been honoured.

Mr Hoffman says Spicer verified a "clean" monitoring return for BCGM to the DTI, despite knowing that BCGM had committed a breach of the licensed dealer rules.

The affidavit says: "We believe that there was at least one breach of the rules known to... Spicer and Pegler which cannot in my view be regarded as trivial." The affidavit later made clear that Spicer had taken the view that the matter was trivial.

Mr Hoffman also says Spicer verified a separate monitoring return which the DTI sent back because the figures did not balance. Spicer later resubmitted the return with amendments. "Even after the amendments I do not believe the figures shown are correct," Mr Hoffman says.

He adds that the monitoring return in question "should not have been submitted without extensive explanation and qualifications. Mr Clowes told us that he did not see how anyone could have signed it. (He did nevertheless sign it.)"

The affidavit reveals concern within Spicer as early as September 1986 about portfolio 68 - one of the two principal offshore funds run by Barlow Clowes.

A confidential memorandum written in September 1986 by Mr Nic Lewis, then a partner of Spicer, is included with the affidavit. It expresses great concern about taxation and other aspects of portfolio 68.

The affidavit also says Spicer was asked by Barlow Clowes in April 1985 to conduct a "full reconciliation" of client accounts held by Barlow Clowes and partners, which at the time managed the offshore funds. "We have asked Spicer and Pegler what became of this assignment but Mr Pilkington (Mr Julian Pilkington, the Spicer partner in charge of the Barlow Clowes account) told us at an interview that this was not carried out."

Spicer and Oppenheim declined to comment.

## CBI forecasts 15-year high in manufacturing growth

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The Confederation of British Industry, in its latest survey and forecast, expects manufacturing output to continue to expand rapidly, at a pace which this year will produce the highest growth rate since 1973.

In its August *Industrial Trends Survey*, published today, the CBI warns that the strength of sterling has hit export orders, but confirms that strong growth in output is continuing and total order books are healthy.

The survey, carried out by the middle of August, includes the effects of the rise in base rates to 11 per cent, but not last week's further increase to 12 per cent.

Even so, the Chancellor's policy of pushing up interest rates does not yet appear to be hitting industry, although the rise in the pound since the spring has affected exports. Of the 1,528 respondents, 31 per cent reported above normal order books, with only 14 per cent reporting below normal orders.

But the exports picture was gloomier. While 20 per cent of firms said that order books were above normal, this was more than offset by the 22 per cent reporting them as being below normal.

The negative balance, of 2 per cent, was the first since August last year.

"The survey shows that we are starting to see the effect of the higher level of exchange rates on Britain's overseas sales, and export order books have already weakened," said Mr David Wigglesworth, chairman of the CBI's economic situation committee.

"Industry wants to see sterling stable at a competitive level," he added. "That is a top priority, and it is also of great importance that the current high level of interest rates, which are uncompetitive with major overseas rivals, should not continue beyond the short term. Sustained high interest rates could cause cuts in investment in UK manufacturing industry."

The CBI is more optimistic about growth than in its previous projection in March. But it also sees the balance of payments as being a big problem.

Manufacturing output is forecast to grow by 7.2 per cent this year - the greatest increase since 1973 - before slowing to a 4 per cent growth rate next year. This is within overall growth for the economy of 4.2 per cent this year and 3.2 per cent next.

## Difficult week for markets

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

The Government and the City face a difficult week as pessimism over interest rates and the trade deficit continues to throw a shadow over financial markets.

Share prices are expected to weaken following the sharp fall on the Tokyo stock market yesterday. At the same time, there is growing concern that the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, will be forced into a mini-budget at the time of his Autumn Statement, to introduce measures to curb economic demand.

Most City analysts expect Britain's trade deficit to reach at least £15 billion for this year. This may lead the Chancellor to announce a temporary increase in employee National Insurance contributions at the time of the Autumn Statement, according to Lloyd's Bank.

The bank's latest monthly *UK Economic Outlook* argues that such an increase would slow the economy down to a growth rate of around 2.8 per cent next year and 2 per cent in 1990.

● Britain is likely to join the European Monetary System in the next two to three years, because of the demands of a more liberal economic environment and freer capital movements as 1992 approaches, according to a report published today by National Westminster Bank.

World markets, page 22

## Brierley set for British buying spree

By Colin Campbell

Sir Ron Brierley and Brierley Investments Ltd, his quoted company, which when linked to any British share are invariably good for a few pennies' run in the price, are to adopt a higher investment profile in Britain. Mr Paul Collins, the group's chief executive, indicated in London at the weekend that Sir Ron was likely to become more active on the investment front.

The worth of the Brierley empire's British investments, held via Industrial Equity Pacific, itself a 51 per cent subsidiary of Industrial Equity Limited, the group's Australian arm, has grown from £10 million in 1984 to £500 million at present. And if a "hit list" of Brierley investment situations is only half executed, a substantial rise in British investment holdings is likely soon.

The British office is headed by Mr Trevor Beyer, who plans an expanded London research team as the group forges even closer links with the British investment scene. Britain will also be used as the springboard for Continental investments and expansion is planned in the US.

Its British portfolio ranges from a 60 per cent stake in Tozer Kemsley & Millbourn to a 13 per cent stake in Ultramar. Its latest interest is a 4.28 per cent holding in English China Clay.

The Brierley touch invariably starts off modestly, then gathers pace, and often - but not always - extends to a firm hold.

Tempus ..... 20

"Yes, the view, every time, is to acquire a substantial holding," the Brierley camp admits. But guessing how long a Brierley timetable takes is an art in itself, and situations which once looked promising, but whose asset potential has similarly been widely appreciated by the market, may as easily be sold.

But if the Brierley investments seem diverse, there is one thread which unifies them all - undervalued assets. This, coupled with the ability to recognize (or at least know where to find) management executives who can make assets sing, is the essential philosophy driving the Brierley empire, leading its managers to focus on balance sheets whereas others concentrate on profit and loss accounts.

With the memory of New Zealand's share crash of 1974 still fresh, Brierley investment managers believe themselves adept at picking out market situations. They do, however, admit to having taken a haircut because of the October crash. But the group is far from bald.

Results for the year ended June are due to be published soon, and as signalled, will show a profits fall. However, the Brierley camp believes the final outcome will be seen as a creditable performance considering the bashing world stock markets took in October.

In New Zealand, an estimated 6 per cent of the entire population are shareholders in the Brierley group. There is some way to go before that percentage is reached here but with institutions increasingly taking notice of Brierley moves in London and the US, the family of British and American cousins is bound to grow.



Reel business: Chris Aylett, managing director of DAM Tackle puts his products to the test at the Packington Hall water, Meriden, West Midlands (Photograph: Lindsay Wilson)

## Angling nets £90m a year

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

British fishing tackle manufacturers are working flat out to meet soaring demand with total tackle sales now estimated to be about £90 million.

Domestic sales rose by 42 per cent in the first quarter of this year on an annual comparison as the country's most popular sport is enjoyed by all classes.

Fishing now attracts 4 million enthusiasts of which 13 per cent are women, which has made up for a slight decline in sea fishing where boat charter costs have been rising.

The young and upwardly mobile woman usually City-bound during the week but keen on country sports like clay pigeon shooting has extended her interest especially to fly-fishing for trout and salmon, according to Mr Chris Aylett, chairman of the Angling Trade Association and managing director of DAM Tackle of Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.

The age as well as the social profile of angling is also changing, with 50 per cent of anglers now under 30. Fishing has hitherto had mainly a working-class male image, with 1.7 million seeking coarse fish, 1.5 million interested in sea fishing and only about 770,000 pursuing game fish like trout and salmon.

But trout fishing, which on classic chalk stream rivers like the Test can cost several hundred pounds for a season's rod, has been opened up to a bigger audience as water authorities and private entrepreneurs have stocked many reservoirs with rainbow trout and brought the cost down to less than £10 a day.

Mr Aylett said "We estimate game fishing has increased by 14 per cent between 1980 and 1986. Television programmes like Channel 4's *Go Fishing* with its claimed 3 million regular viewers are bolstering the sport's popularity. Mr Aylett said: "I see the present rate of expansion going on for several years."

The tackle makers are also seeing an even greater surge in exports which in the first five months of this year rose 70 per cent by value on the same period the year before. Imports are now running at more than £12 million a year while exports are about £10 million.

## Chief 'to quit at American Medical Int'

Beverly Hills (Reuters) - American Medical International Inc said yesterday it expected Mr Walter Weisman, the chairman and chief executive, to resign at a special board meeting today, at the urging of four of the company's largest shareholders.

American Medical, which owns 65 per cent of AMI Healthcare, the British offshoot floated on the London stock market in February, said a committee of outside directors suggested the resignation after the shareholders objected to the committee's earlier recommendation that Mr Weisman continue as chief executive.

Industry analysts have noted that American Medical's profit margins have been under pressure in the face of declining demand, a nursing shortage and low medicare reimbursement revenues in relation to costs.

## One bank that didn't enjoy a holiday this weekend

BANK HOLIDAY MONDAY

MOVING OFFICE

AUG

## Hambros new head office is now at 41 Tower Hill London EC3N 4HA

Telephone: 01-480 5000 Telex: 883851 Fax: 01-702 4424

The following Group companies are at this address:		
Hambros PLC	Hambros Bank Limited	Hambro Countrywide PLC
Hambro Group	Hambros Leasing Limited	Hambro Guardian PLC
Investments Limited		Berkeley Hambro
Hambro European Ventures Limited	Hambros Bank Executor and Trustee Company Limited	Property Company Limited
		Berkeley (Insurance) Limited





## TEMPUS

## Jaguar's record is wearing thin

British industry, newly revitalized, is dancing to new tunes. Jaguar's long-playing record, on the other hand, is still stuck in its groove — cut costs, raise productivity, improve efficiency.

The record has been droning on for what seems an eternity, yet Jaguar's productivity still fails to match that of its European competitors, never mind the Japanese.

While it is difficult to make direct comparisons with the Japanese because they are volume car producers, companies such as Honda and Nissan have shown the way when it comes to coping with a strong domestic currency. British firms are only too conscious of how the strong pound is making their exports uncompetitive. Yet it is only two years since the Japanese car manufacturers also felt the chilly draught of the strong yen on their profitability.

Since then, the Japanese have recovered their market position by doing what Jaguar says it must do, cut costs, raise productivity, improve efficiency — it is that record again. The difference is that the Japanese have done it.

Today, it is the Japanese luxury cars that win top ratings in the US, proving that the market is there. The top-of-the-range Honda Acura has existed for only two years, and in both years it has outlasted

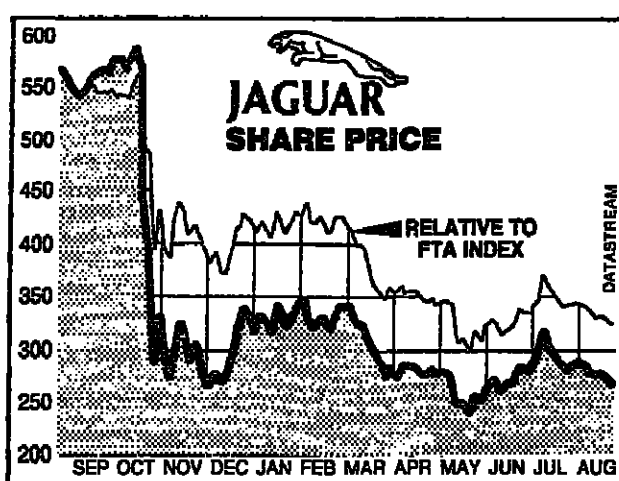
Mercedes Benz, the second favourite imported luxury car. In the first half of this year, a Herculean effort lifted Jaguar's annual output per man from 4.1 cars to 4.6 cars, a paltry improvement marred by being six months behind schedule. This compares with German luxury car manufacturers which produce about six cars a year per worker.

The City is clearly sceptical that Jaguar has the will to turn its words into action, and the talk among market folk naturally drifts to the subject of takeover by someone who will. Jaguar is a valuable brand name. All it needs is to be correctly exploited.

The group is unlikely to make more than £70 million in the full year, giving a prospective multiple of 11, a rating which is anticipating more than just current growth prospects. The market believes that Jaguar will be bid for as soon as it loses the protection of the golden share, which will remain a bar to shareholdings above 15 per cent until the end of 1990. On any other basis, the shares are too expensive.

## Albert Fisher

When Tony Millar sold a third of his shares in his Albert Fisher food distribution group a month ago, some read it as a signal to head for the exits. But



not many. Few who know him believe him capable of betrayal.

There is no good time for a company chairman to sell shares. At the top he runs into flak from his shareholders; at the bottom he risks the wrath of his own bank manager. Millar believes the 101p he got for his 2.3 million shares will test his bank manager's friendship more than his investors'.

Fisher shares remain at a premium to the sector, despite coming back a long way from their 149p peak, but growth has averaged 30 per cent over the six years since Mr Millar and his right hand Stephen Barker took control. That is before taking account of the stream of acquisitions that have established Fisher as a major food distributor in the

seaboard US states and now in Europe.

It will comfortably top £32 million pre-tax for the year that ends tomorrow, and Shearson Lehman's analyst, Tim Potter, pencils in £42.5 million for next year. Earnings, 5.1p a share last year, are projected at 6.8p and 8.5p respectively, pulling down the multiple from 21 to not much more than 12.

Some followers would still like to see a big takeover bid that would raise the Fisher profile, and Mr Millar sympathizes, but he may have different plans. His faith in his system for encouraging his family of entrepreneurs is such that he does not rule out a similar deal for himself, where a major distribution group would take a stake in

Fisher and allow him and Mr Barker to continue running the business.

It would need to be a pretty big operation. Fisher, worth only six figures in 1983, now has capital of £360 million. Mr Millar's only concession to the size is that he has stepped back to concentrate on strategy while Mr Barker minds the shop. Fisher looks good value at 104p on existing growth prospects.

## English China Clays

Sir Ron Brierley's investment strategy is to pick undervalued stocks with a strong potential or existing asset backing.

The latest company to become part of the Brierley portfolio is English China Clays, the Cornish-based, but increasingly international, minerals and building company. A 4.2 per cent stake was revealed last week by ECC.

ECC has been a perennial takeover candidate, although this is the first time an identifiable stake has emerged.

The group is, however, less vulnerable than at almost any time in the past. The core minerals business, providing pigments for paper makers, has been properly established outside Europe. ECC is now a

worthwhile force in the US and is making progress in the Pacific Basin.

Peripheral activities, such as leisure, have been sold, facilitating a greater investment in housebuilding. This has allowed ECC to make full use of the current boom and has provided opportunities to realize profits sealed up in its substantial land holdings.

ECC owns a considerable amount of land through its china clay, quarrying and housebuilding activities. Much of this is not included in the balance sheet at current market value. Moreover, the value of intangibles such as unique minerals like china clay is impossible to calculate.

So ECC's last stated asset value of 258p a share is substantially understated against a share price of 463p. On current forecasts for the year to end-September, ECC is set to make pre-tax profits of £142 million, giving earnings per share of 43.7p.

This represents a more than doubling of pre-tax profits since 1982-83 and a 160 per cent rise in earnings per share.

On these figures, ECC's shares are selling on a p/e ratio of 10.6 times — not expensive. The shares have outperformed the market by a fifth in the last 12 months.

Sir Ron Brierley claims his intentions are not aggressive, but only time will tell.

## GILT-EDGED

## How the stock shortage may become a flood

The cry in a market increasingly bereft of its stock-in-trade is: "Where have the gilts gone?"

To say that continuous public sector debt repayment will tend to reduce the volume of gilts outstanding is almost a truism. What has not been so widely remarked, perhaps because it is not susceptible to statistical corroboration, is the tenacity with which investors are holding on to gilts already in their portfolios. This is also contributing to the stock shortage and low turnover in the market.

It has to be admitted that, in the past few weeks, the quest for gilts has not been pressed with much energy by investors. Long-dated gilt prices have been lodged in a two-point trading range for the past two months. The Chancellor's "buckets and spades" factor has probably been at work. So have the general uncertainties over the outlook for the economy. The potential imbalance of demand over supply, however, is nourishing thoughts that, when market sentiment does eventually turn positive, the upward movement in gilt prices will be explosive.

This line of argument, grounded on perceptions of a structural shift in the market, seems plausible, but it can be dangerous, on occasion, to trust in the long-term trend. Rather like the meteorologists who, having warned us of the onset of a new Ice Age, are now worrying about the "greenhouse effect."

For one thing, changes in the stock of gilts outstanding have not been closely correlated with the public sector's net borrowing position. In the 1987-88 financial year, for example, the volume of gilts outstanding rose by almost £7 billion, despite overall public sector net debt repayments of £3.5 billion. Most of the divergence represented gilt sales by the authorities designed to sterilize the monetary impact of the rise in the official reserves. These sales were conducted in conformity with the Government's policy of minimizing the impact of public sector financial transactions on the broadly-defined money supply.

Britain's current account balance of payments is now sliding into heavy deficit. Sterilizing inflows across the exchanges is likely to be the least of the authorities' worries in the years ahead. Nevertheless, the Government's funding rule itself is merely a convention. It could be changed, if not in the next few months, then eventually under pressure from persistently strong private credit growth.

The rise in inflation now occurring allows the monetarists, rightly or wrongly, to feel satisfaction that their prognoses have been vindicated. This could easily lead to a shift in informed opinion in favour of a resumption of "overfunding" in the gilt-edged market to keep broad money supply growth under control. If the Government were again to sell gilts to offset the increase in private credit, far from there being a shortage of stock, there would soon be a glut. Now that policy is being thrown back into the melting-pot, we cannot say that this will not happen.

A further point is the lack of any clear correlation between the growth in the volume of gilts outstanding and the direction of yields in the market. Most investors would probably assume that the 1970s, when yields soared, was the period of expansion in the gilt market and that the 1980s have seen fiscal prudence limit the Government's sales of stock.

In fact, the volume of gilts outstanding, when expressed as a proportion of GDP at market prices, fell from 38 per cent in 1970 to 31 in 1980, only to rise again to 33 per cent by 1987. The factors which go to determine the level of yields cannot be reduced to simple comparisons of potential supply with the potential demand for stock.

Even the key assumption that the public sector will remain in surplus indefinitely is open to question. There is nothing in the fiscal arithmetic which has generated the recent surpluses that could not be set in reverse during a prolonged period of below-trend economic growth.

Yet the Bank of England, among others, has quite rightly been arguing that a slowdown in domestic demand to a rate below that of the growth in the economy's productive potential will be needed to curb inflation and contain the balance of payments current account deficit.

After the disastrous July trade figures, the Chancellor is likely to take such arguments to heart. This means that the economy can look forward to slower growth which eventually will rob government revenues of their buoyancy.

This will be happening at a time when the Government will be battling a rising tide of public sector pay increases. While the healthy state of public sector finances looks secure for this financial year and for 1989-90, all bets on public sector debt repayments beyond next year are now off. As the lags on public revenue and expenditure unwind, public sector finances could well enter a vicious circle, the reverse of the virtuous circle of the past three years.

Given the serious distortions now evident in the economy, this public sector adjustment may well turn out to be substantial. In a strong economy, tax cuts can generate higher revenues but in a weak economy, tax rate increases may be needed to hold revenues steady in real terms.

The authorities are likely to be aware of these aspects of the Chancellor's policy-bid. They are probably more concerned than the market that the current dearth of gilts will turn out to be a cyclical phenomenon. There is no room here to allow the structure of the sterling bond market to fall into decay. It may soon enough be needed again by traditionally its largest borrower, the Government.

the growth in the volume of gilts outstanding and the direction of yields in the market. Most investors would probably assume that the 1970s, when yields soared, was the period of expansion in the gilt market and that the 1980s have seen fiscal prudence limit the Government's sales of stock.

In fact, the volume of gilts outstanding, when expressed as a proportion of GDP at market prices, fell from 38 per cent in 1970 to 31 in 1980, only to rise again to 33 per cent by 1987. The factors which go to determine the level of yields cannot be reduced to simple comparisons of potential supply with the potential demand for stock.

Even the key assumption that the public sector will remain in surplus indefinitely is open to question. There is nothing in the fiscal arithmetic which has generated the recent surpluses that could not be set in reverse during a prolonged period of below-trend economic growth.

Yet the Bank of England, among others, has quite rightly been arguing that a slowdown in domestic demand to a rate below that of the growth in the economy's productive potential will be needed to curb inflation and contain the balance of payments current account deficit.

After the disastrous July trade figures, the Chancellor is likely to take such arguments to heart. This means that the economy can look forward to slower growth which eventually will rob government revenues of their buoyancy.

This will be happening at a time when the Government will be battling a rising tide of public sector pay increases. While the healthy state of public sector finances looks secure for this financial year and for 1989-90, all bets on public sector debt repayments beyond next year are now off. As the lags on public revenue and expenditure unwind, public sector finances could well enter a vicious circle, the reverse of the virtuous circle of the past three years.

Given the serious distortions now evident in the economy, this public sector adjustment may well turn out to be substantial. In a strong economy, tax cuts can generate higher revenues but in a weak economy, tax rate increases may be needed to hold revenues steady in real terms.

The authorities are likely to be aware of these aspects of the Chancellor's policy-bid. They are probably more concerned than the market that the current dearth of gilts will turn out to be a cyclical phenomenon. There is no room here to allow the structure of the sterling bond market to fall into decay. It may soon enough be needed again by traditionally its largest borrower, the Government.

The rise in inflation now occurring allows the monetarists, rightly or wrongly, to feel satisfaction that their prognoses have been vindicated. This could easily lead to a shift in informed opinion in favour of a resumption of "overfunding" in the gilt-edged market to keep broad money supply growth under control. If the Government were again to sell gilts to offset the increase in private credit, far from there being a shortage of stock, there would soon be a glut. Now that policy is being thrown back into the melting-pot, we cannot say that this will not happen.

A further point is the lack of any clear correlation between the growth in the volume of gilts outstanding and the direction of yields in the market. Most investors would probably assume that the 1970s, when yields soared, was the period of expansion in the gilt market and that the 1980s have seen fiscal prudence limit the Government's sales of stock.

In fact, the volume of gilts outstanding, when expressed as a proportion of GDP at market prices, fell from 38 per cent in 1970 to 31 in 1980, only to rise again to 33 per cent by 1987. The factors which go to determine the level of yields cannot be reduced to simple comparisons of potential supply with the potential demand for stock.

Even the key assumption that the public sector will remain in surplus indefinitely is open to question. There is nothing in the fiscal arithmetic which has generated the recent surpluses that could not be set in reverse during a prolonged period of below-trend economic growth.

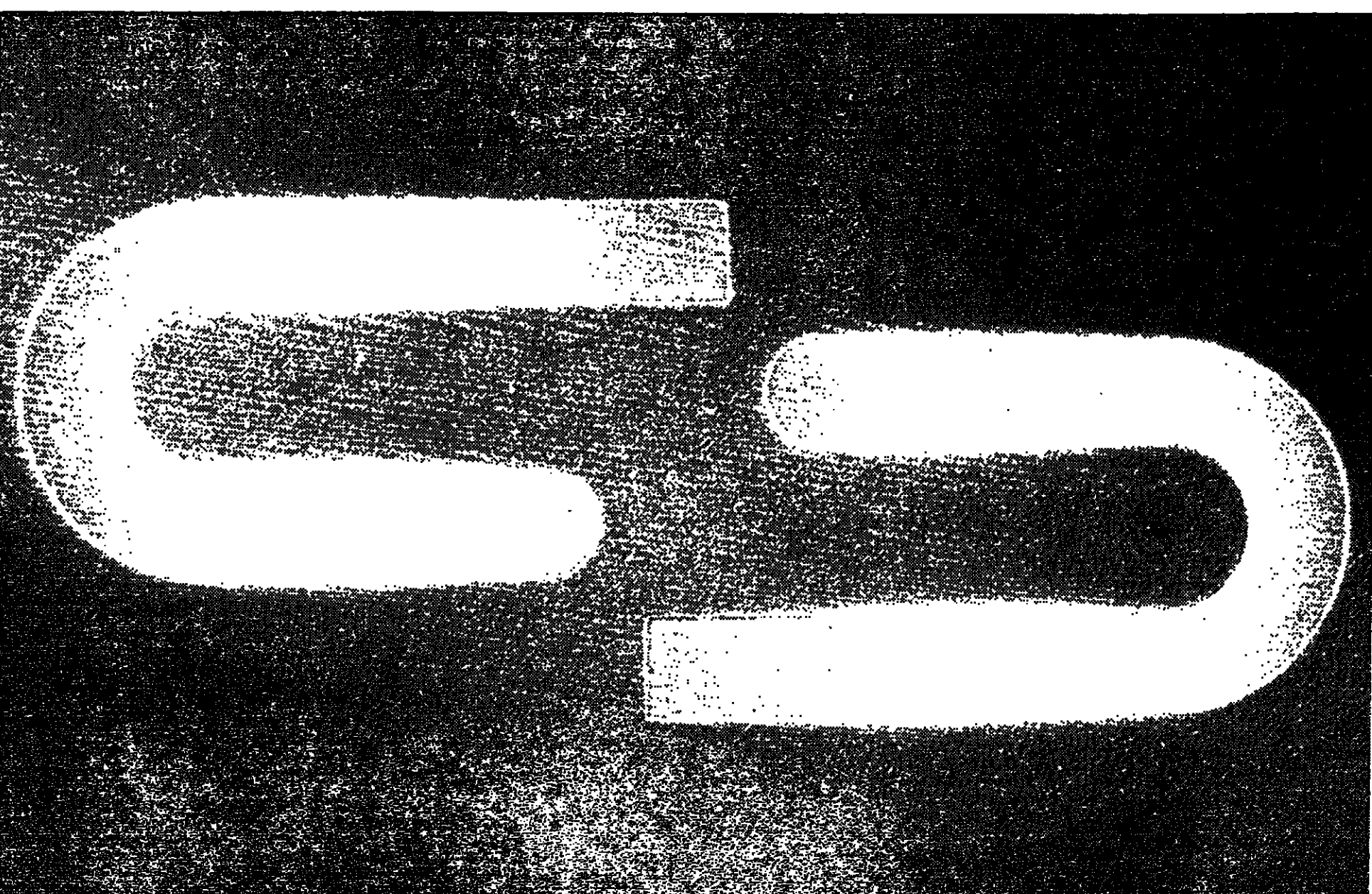
Yet the Bank of England, among others, has quite rightly been arguing that a slowdown in domestic demand to a rate below that of the growth in the economy's productive potential will be needed to curb inflation and contain the balance of payments current account deficit.

After the disastrous July trade figures, the Chancellor is likely to take such arguments to heart. This means that the economy can look forward to slower growth which eventually will rob government revenues of their buoyancy.

This will be happening at a time when the Government will be battling a rising tide of public sector pay increases. While the healthy state of public sector finances looks secure for this financial year and for 1989-90, all bets on public sector debt repayments beyond next year are now off. As the lags on public revenue and expenditure unwind, public sector finances could well enter a vicious circle, the reverse of the virtuous circle of the past three years.

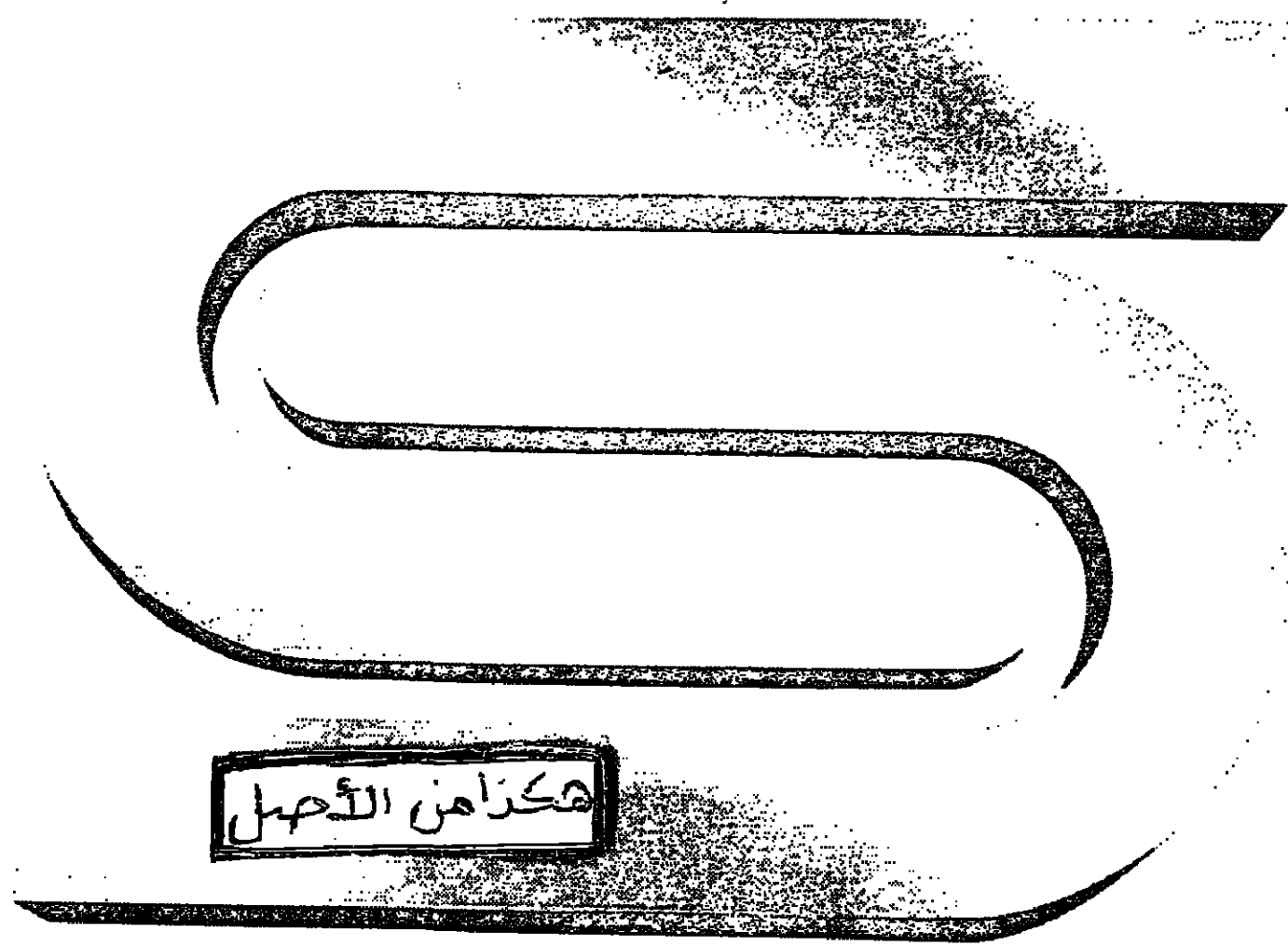
Given the serious distortions now evident in the economy, this public sector adjustment may well turn out to be substantial. In a strong economy, tax cuts can generate higher revenues but in a weak economy, tax rate increases may be needed to hold revenues steady in real terms.

The authorities are likely to be aware of these aspects of the Chancellor's policy-bid. They are probably more concerned than the market that the current dearth of gilts will turn out to be a cyclical phenomenon. There is no room here to allow the structure of the sterling bond market to fall into decay. It may soon enough be needed again by traditionally its largest borrower, the Government.



In 1980, it took an average of 14.5 man-hours to make a liquid tonne of British steel.

Now it takes only 5.



## BRITISH STEEL GETS IT TOGETHER.

Improved productivity is one of many shining aspects of our performance in recent years. Last year, our productivity rose 19.3%. And we broke over 100 plant records.

Such achievements have helped us compete in one of the world's toughest markets.

Of the 12.1 million tonnes we delivered last year, over a third went abroad.

We sold more at home, too. Our UK deliveries went up by 18% last year.

Steel is part of the backbone of British industry. If something isn't made of steel, it's

still likely that steel is used in making it.

Our profits for 1987-88 rose to £410 million. Compared with the previous year's profits of £178 million.

So we come to an obvious conclusion. British Steel shines.

## Analysts forecast flat Volvo profits

Stockholm (Reuters) — Volvo, the car and lorry manufacturer which owns the British Leyland bus group, is expected to present flat second-quarter net profits today with first-half figures still reflecting losses caused by a three-week strike in January, analysts said.

They gave estimates of first-half profits ranging from SKr3.4 billion (£311.36 million) to SKr3.7 billion against SKr4.29 billion for the first half of 1987. This would leave second-quarter profits roughly in line with last year's SKr2.25 billion.

"The first quarter did not look good and hopefully there will be a recovery," said Mr Nigel Yandell of Enskilda Securities, the securities

house. "The key fact is that Volvo's reliance on cars is much lower than it was. Cars accounted for 97 per cent of earnings in 1983 but this had fallen to 60 per cent last year," Mr Yandell said. The slack has been taken up by sales of lorries with 22 per cent, and food with 7 per cent.

Mr Brian Knox of Kleinwort Grieson, the broker, and Mr Klaus Vikbladh of Warburg Securities, the securities dealer, said the star performer in the forthcoming figures would be Volvo's lorry division.

"The truck market has been much better than most people think, especially in Western Europe," Mr Vikbladh said. Volvo estimated its car division profits declined by 23 per cent last year due to the lower dollar, despite attempts to minimize the loss through currency hedging.

"The market has still not woken up to the fact that Volvo has become less vulnerable to cyclical fluctuations in the car market," said Mr Peter Colmer, a dealer at Svenska International, the securities house.

Even car sales in the US, though down, seemed to be holding up better than for many of Volvo's European competitors, said Mr Yandell.

"The company is still going for 100,000 US units sold this year, just slightly down on 1987, I think they might well pull it off," he added.



# Crown helps analysts paint a picture of health at Williams

**TODAY** Williams Holdings, the acquisitive industrial conglomerate run by Mr Nigel Rudd, is expected to announce a big jump in interim pre-tax profits.

Analysts have pencilled in a figure of about £50 million, up from last time's £18.1 million. A six-month contribution from both Crown and Berger paints will provide the main stimulus and the rationalization, reorganization and price increases from both acquisitions should also ensure that there is no slackening in the second half.

Telfos Holdings, the engineering group being revitalized by Mr Jo Malins, was when it lost in a £31 million bid to take over Walter Runciman, the shipping, security and insurance company.

Today the company reports figures for the six months to end-June. The market estimate is for upwards of £1.85



Stephen Rubin: presiding over a £42 million cash pile

management buyout from John Swire & Sons in 1983, which is due to report interim figures to end-June.

A fan of the stock is Mr John McCready of Laurence Prust, who is looking for profits of £1.3 million, up from £976,000 last time, rising to £2.4 million for the full year. All of the half-year profits growth is organic. Mr McCready reckons the company will have £2.5 million in the bank at the end of the year to fund further expansion.

WPP Group will show a strong contribution from the J Walter Thompson agency (bought in the US last summer after a bitter fight) in its first-half results to end-June. Mr Neil Blackley of James Capel expects £14.6 million pre-tax. The previous figure, £3.3 million, is hardly directly comparable.

**302**

**REPORTING THIS WEEK**

million in pre-tax profits and a dividend up 1p to 3p. The figure last time was £1.04 million, but this includes no contribution from Hunslet Holdings, the Leeds engineer, bought for £8.6 million in July last year.

Interims: Bredero Properties, U Dewhurst Holdings, James Dickie (Drop Forgings), Peek Holdings, Propeller, Sharpe & Fisher, Telfos Holdings, Trophic Mines Malaysia, Williams Holdings.

Finals: Bank of Nova Scotia, Border Television, Consolidated Plantations, Mhangura Copper Mines, Minerals Oils and Resources Shares Fund.

**TOMORROW**

CLF Holdings, the old Combined Lease Finance, headed by Mr Tony Barnes, reports interim results, which are expected to please the market.

Analysts are going for a 50 per cent jump in pre-tax profits to £2.3 million for the group which carries out the

bulk of its leasing business in Britain. This includes the leasing of up-market cars to City executives and the leasing of computers.

Record levels of leasing business were achieved in the first quarter of the current year and analysts believe that the strong trend has continued, helped by the recent acquisition of Concept Leasing France for £2.5 million.

Guardian Royal Exchange, the composite insurer, reports interim figures and Mr David Hudson, an analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd, believes that first-half pre-tax profits should show good growth because of the mild winter weather and private motor rate increases.

He forecasts that interim pre-tax profits will rise from £82.2 million to £110 million and also expects the dividend to be raised by 10 per cent to 3.3p. This compares with CL Alexander's Laing & Cruckshank's estimate of £105 million.

Mr Robert Maxwell, the publisher, has been keeping himself characteristically busy this summer with his £2.35 billion (£1.39 billion) bid for Macmillan, the large US publisher. Last week, he was rebuffed by the group, which has no connection with the British publishing company of the same name and takes in books, magazines and directories, information services, the Berlitz language schools, shops and an antiques mail order business.

Analysts believe that if the Macmillan purchase was successful, it would entail a significant dilution of the earnings per share of Maxwell Communication Corporation. Mr Maxwell's quoted British company, which is reporting half-year figures.

Earlier deals are also likely to cause some fall in eps at the half-year stage on the enlarged share capital. At the pre-tax profits line, however, Warburg Securities is looking for £90 million for the six months to end-June, up from £70.5 million last time.

Pearl, the life company in which FAI Insurance, Mr Larry Adler's Australian insurance group, holds a 7 per cent stake, also reveals interim figures for the six months to June 30.

Analysts' estimates range at about £29 million to £30

management buyout from John Swire & Sons in 1983, which is due to report interim figures to end-June.

A fan of the stock is Mr John McCready of Laurence Prust, who is looking for profits of £1.3 million, up from £976,000 last time, rising to £2.4 million for the full year. All of the half-year profits growth is organic. Mr McCready reckons the company will have £2.5 million in the bank at the end of the year to fund further expansion.

WPP Group will show a strong contribution from the J Walter Thompson agency (bought in the US last summer after a bitter fight) in its first-half results to end-June. Mr Neil Blackley of James Capel expects £14.6 million pre-tax. The previous figure, £3.3 million, is hardly directly comparable.

Media advertising should chip in £10.45 million at the operating level, says Mr Blackley, the mass of this from JWT. Public relations, including the world's biggest practice, Hill and Knowlton, should contribute £1.25 million, market research £2 million and non-media advertising £3.845 million. Specialist communications should be good for £4.065 million and manufacturing, the original heart of the group when it was called Wire & Plastic Products, a mere £250,000.

Against this are set interest charges estimated at £7.26 million, the JWT deal was highly leveraged and left the group with debts of £108 million at the year-end, although this has since been reduced to about £50 million by the sale of JWT's Tokyo offices.

Interims: Associated-Henriques, Blackwood Hodge, Cadbury Schweppes, Alan Cooper Holdings, Church and Co, Cundell Group, Home Counties Newspapers Holdings, Kalon Group, Lambert Howarth Group, Stat-Plus Group, UK Paper, WPP Group.

Finals: Highgate & Job Group, Kleinwort Benson International Income Bond Fund, Polytechnic Electronics.

**FRIDAY**

Interims: More O'Ferrall, Ruo Estates Holdings, Porvair.

Finals: None announced.

**Martin Waller**

## Curtain Dream drawn to expansion

By Derek Harris  
Industrial Editor

Curtain Dream, the Bradford soft furnishings retailer, is growing so quickly that plans are being made to expand abroad, with funding likely to come from an Unlisted Securities Market flotation.

In three years, Mr Chris Whitehead, founder of Curtain Dream, has built a showroom chain of 36 outlets, mostly through franchising. This year he plans to increase the number to at least 70, and expand existing manufacturing capacity as the outlets proliferate.

The company has a property portfolio which includes £500,000 in freeholds at Bradford.

Turnover in the past year rose from £200,000 to £2 million, producing pre-tax profits of about £250,000.



Looking to Europe: Chris Whitehead at Curtain Dream's print works at Bradford

## Dresdner in Turkish stake buy

By Nicholas Beeston

Dresdner Bank of West Germany plans to take a 30 per cent stake in BNP-AK Bank, the Turkish bank, in a joint venture with France's Banque Nationale de Paris.

Dresdner said that after a doubling of the Turkish bank's capital, it would have 30 per cent, Akbank TAS of Istanbul, 40 per cent and BNP 30 per cent. The bank's name will be changed to BNP-AK-Dresdner Bank AS.

The participants in a planned private sector high speed railway between Sydney and Melbourne will go ahead with a two-year feasibility study, TNT Ltd, the transport group, said yesterday. The joint venture partners - TNT, the Broken Hill Proprietary, Elders, XL and Japan's Kumagai Gumi - have budgeted £18.9 million (£9.1 million) for the study, TNT said.

**FAI share deal**

FAI Insurance Ltd has said it will sell 146 million of its 196.41 million shares in Ariadne Australia Ltd to a company controlled by Ariadne's founder, Mr Bruce Judge, the New Zealand entrepreneur, for 58 cents a share. The purchase at \$8.68 million (£4.1 million), is nearly 20 per cent of Ariadne's issued capital.

## The Colby saga continues

By Stephen Law

For the dogged bulls among you, I offer a glimmer of hope. While almost every broker in the City is now, once again, talking about bear markets, and batten down the hatches, Marcus Colby - at 84, the oldest broker still in full-time business - is nailing his colours to the other side of the mast. Having survived, profitably, the crashes of 1929 and 1974 - he joined the broking firm Halfhead and King in 1926 and, a few years later, switched to Walter Walker, now part of WI Carr, to which he is still attached - Colby reckons that the latest fall in the FT-SE index represents a screaming buy opportunity. "The balance of payments figures were a disaster," he tells me. "But I think they were the peak in bad figures and that they will gradually get better towards the end of the year. After the October crash if anyone asked me what they should do, I told them to buy stock. I'm now probably in the biggest minority I've ever been in, but you have to go against the mob." Colby, who still catches the 7.06 train in every morning from his home in East Horsley, Surrey, recalls the time, a few months ago, when Jack Durlacher, one-time partner with Wedd Durlacher and now a consultant with Pru Bache, recommended him to a client as a broker who was "on the ball and in touch with the market." "How old is he?" asked the unsuspecting client. "Eighty-four," came the reply.

## Dock grief

By Carol Leonard

Tobacco Dock, the East End's shopping and eating answer to Covent Garden, has, I hear, fallen out with one of its prospective tenants before a single unit has even been finished. Amin Ali, one of London's principal Indian restaurateurs, who already runs The Red Fort in Soho's Dean St and Jamdani in nearby Charlotte St, was set to take a 140-cover restaurant and 60-cover brasserie in the converted warehouses there when they opened on November 17. But his tardiness in signing contracts for the unit has meant that Mohammed Matin, another Indian restaurateur, who runs just one establishment in Peterborough, has now been allocated the space. Ali blames his rejection on the delay in opening the Wapping project. The original date set was June 1987, but the decision was then taken to extend the letting space and provide more parking space. The procrastination meant that Ali could not open in October, in time for the pre-Christmas trading period. Tobacco Dock wanted the premises occupied before April 1989 - his other preferred date.

● Another ex-Treasury man has found his way into the City, albeit by a rather circuitous route. Jon Shicks, who left the Treasury to set up the Employment Institute and Charter for Jobs three years ago, has just joined Mitsubishi Bank as chief economist in London.

**Street of fame**

Stand up any businessman who has been to Singapore without either hearing or seeing something of Bugis Street, the now-demolished nocturnal haunt of transvestites and transsexuals? As well as these exotic inhabitants of the sexual underground, the street was famous for its cheap food stalls, cash bars, bootleg cassette dealers and much more besides. But all were swept aside some time ago, to make way for the island state's new light rapid transit railway system. For many months queries about the likely fate of the right of way "butterfly parade" met with embarrassed silences from Singapore officials, perhaps mindful of prime minister Lee Kuan Yew's strict moral code. But the latest issue of Singapore Travel News reveals coyly that the "magic" of the old cramped alleys and "bustling street life" are now being recreated, lock, stock and barrel, on another site nearby. Describing this bogus Bugis Street, the magazine less than hints that "there will also be lots of interesting quiet corners to which patrons can retreat and relax away from the crowd."

## ECONOMIC VIEW

### Lawson shapes up for three mistakes in a row

Mistakes, they say, go in threes. The Chancellor has perpetrated two major ones so far this year, and he is in the process of committing a third. The result may be a move from a situation where the economy is booming but the current account deficit is intractable, to one where the deficit remains intractable but all the desirable elements of the boom have gone.

The first two mistakes lay in a misreading of prospects for the economy, or a deliberate decision to ignore those prospects, at the time of the Budget, and the subsequent policy of reducing interest rates aggressively in a vain attempt to restrain sterling. Separately, either would have been risky. Together, they add up to a woeful picture of economic mismanagement.

The Chancellor has attacked the critics of his Budget by saying, in essence, that they are stuck in the time warp of Keynesian demand management and do not understand that things are different now. Thus, the tax cuts were introduced for their long-term effects on incentives and the supply-side of the economy, and the critics are guilty of short-termism.

The difficulty with this argument is that it can be used to justify any action that is desirable on micro-economic grounds. The fact remains that it is risky to turn up the gas when the pot is already boiling.

The Chancellor could have clawed back some of the direct tax cuts with increases in excise duties, although this would have added to the adverse consequences on income distribution of the Budget. Substantially higher duties on cigarettes and alcohol, desirable on health grounds, were rejected mainly because of their effects on the retail price index - somewhat ironically in view of the present impact of higher mortgage rates on the index.

A better policy may have been to phase in the tax cuts at a more gradual pace. There was no obvious reason, apart perhaps from the length of Mr Lawson's tenure at Number 11 Downing Street, for concentrating so much in the first Budget after a general election victory.

That said, the tax cuts alone do not go all that much of the way towards explaining the deterioration in the current account deficit. It would require some fairly gruesome assumptions about consumers' marginal propensity to purchase imported goods for the £4 billion of tax cuts this year to be entirely responsible.

Which brings us on to mistake number three. The Chancellor has raised interest rates eight times since early June. He has stressed that interest rates remain the only real weapon at his disposal in present circumstances. He has, in effect, limited his options to the single one of, at best, keeping base rates at 12 per cent indefinitely; at worst, raising them further.

Of course, all the other options carry major drawbacks. Credit controls would be distorting, and people would find ways of getting around them. But as a temporary measure, they would deliver a sharp, sharp shock to credit growth. Tough-sounding, if not tough-acting, autumn statements, could have an important effect on expectations. A formal return to overfunding would at least ensure an effect on broad money growth from the public sector debt repayment.

As it is - and while there is no evidence of this as yet from the Confederation of British Industry - the danger is that sole reliance on high interest rates will hit investment rather more than the consumer boom, leaving the economy dangerously unbalanced. The current account deficit, the most obvious sign of the imbalance, will not easily go away. Compared with a year ago, imports are growing at three times the rate of exports. Exports need to be growing at 1½ times the rate of imports before the deficit starts to come down. Before then we could see the deficit heading towards £20 billion.

**David Smith**  
Economics Correspondent

## UK accused of interference in US sanctions campaign

By Nicholas Beeston

US Congressmen have accused Britain of interference and incompetence over the British Embassy's handling of a lobbying campaign intended to influence a South African sanctions vote in the House of Representatives this month.

The dispute was sparked by letters sent by the acting chargé d'affaires in Washington, Mr Brian Crowe, who warned three congressmen and the US State Department that Britain might retaliate against US oil companies operating in the North Sea if the law was passed.

On August 2, Mr Nick Rahall and Mr Robert Wise, two West Virginia Democrats, received the letters from the British embassy, which said: "If the US introduces legislation which resulted in BP and Shell no longer receiving equitable treatment when applying for US licences, then the British Government would certainly come under strong domestic pressure to retaliate against US oil companies operating or wishing to operate in the UK."

"Given the very substantial participation of US oil companies in the North Sea, as well as the importance of the North Sea for their operations, this is a situation which we very much hope will not arise."

The warning was condemned by Mr Rahall in the debate as an "outrageous British interference in the domestic affairs of the US."

Mr Wise told *The Times* yesterday: "How would British MPs feel if the State Department intervened in this way before a vote in Parliament?"

"The letter did not gain anything, it was counterproductive and caused some people to stiffen their resistance."

The Congressman added that the British action appeared to have been prompted by Royal Dutch Shell, the parent company of Shell UK, which he described as the "strongest opponents of the bill, who played real legislative hard ball" in the lobbying campaign.

The Bill was passed by 244-132, but it will not proceed to the Senate and the White House until after the election.

**Lloyds Merchant Bank**

Which company is "New Issue of the Month" this month?

Which company was "New Issue of the Month" last month?

Which Midlands based company closed a USM Magazine "Deal of the Month" this month?

But which USM Company of the Year had another "Deal of the Month" this month?

And whose shares were "snapped up by eager institutions" in June?

And, finally, who sponsored these companies or initiated these deals?

This advertisement appears with the consent of Horn Abbot International Limited







# Portfolio

## PLUS NEW

### Accumulator

From your Portfolio card check your share price movements, on this page. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the actual share price. If you have won or lost, this figure will show you. Add the share price to the actual share price. If you have won or lost, this figure will show you. Add the share price to the actual share price. If you have won or lost, this figure will show you.

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Aluminium	Industrial	1.00
2	British Airways	Transport	1.00
3	British Telecom	Telecom	1.00
4	British Petroleum	Oil	1.00
5	British Steel	Steel	1.00
6	British Sugar	Food	1.00
7	British Water	Water	1.00
8	British Airways	Transport	1.00
9	British Telecom	Telecom	1.00
10	British Petroleum	Oil	1.00
11	British Steel	Steel	1.00
12	British Sugar	Food	1.00
13	British Water	Water	1.00
14	British Airways	Transport	1.00
15	British Telecom	Telecom	1.00
16	British Petroleum	Oil	1.00
17	British Steel	Steel	1.00
18	British Sugar	Food	1.00
19	British Water	Water	1.00
20	British Airways	Transport	1.00
21	British Telecom	Telecom	1.00
22	British Petroleum	Oil	1.00
23	British Steel	Steel	1.00
24	British Sugar	Food	1.00
25	British Water	Water	1.00
26	British Airways	Transport	1.00
27	British Telecom	Telecom	1.00
28	British Petroleum	Oil	1.00
29	British Steel	Steel	1.00
30	British Sugar	Food	1.00
31	British Water	Water	1.00
32	British Airways	Transport	1.00
33	British Telecom	Telecom	1.00
34	British Petroleum	Oil	1.00
35	British Steel	Steel	1.00
36	British Sugar	Food	1.00
37	British Water	Water	1.00
38	British Airways	Transport	1.00
39	British Telecom	Telecom	1.00
40	British Petroleum	Oil	1.00
41	British Steel	Steel	1.00
42	British Sugar	Food	1.00
43	British Water	Water	1.00
44	British Airways	Transport	1.00
45	British Telecom	Telecom	1.00
46	British Petroleum	Oil	1.00
47	British Steel	Steel	1.00
48	British Sugar	Food	1.00
49	British Water	Water	1.00
50	British Airways	Transport	1.00
51	British Telecom	Telecom	1.00
52	British Petroleum	Oil	1.00
53	British Steel	Steel	1.00
54	British Sugar	Food	1.00
55	British Water	Water	1.00
56	British Airways	Transport	1.00
57	British Telecom	Telecom	1.00
58	British Petroleum	Oil	1.00
59	British Steel	Steel	1.00
60	British Sugar	Food	1.00
61	British Water	Water	1.00
62	British Airways	Transport	1.00
63	British Telecom	Telecom	1.00
64	British Petroleum	Oil	1.00
65	British Steel	Steel	1.00
66	British Sugar	Food	1.00
67	British Water	Water	1.00
68	British Airways	Transport	1.00
69	British Telecom	Telecom	1.00
70	British Petroleum	Oil	1.00
71	British Steel	Steel	1.00
72	British Sugar	Food	1.00
73	British Water	Water	1.00
74	British Airways	Transport	1.00
75	British Telecom	Telecom	1.00
76	British Petroleum	Oil	1.00
77	British Steel	Steel	1.00
78	British Sugar	Food	1.00
79	British Water	Water	1.00
80	British Airways	Transport	1.00
81	British Telecom	Telecom	1.00
82	British Petroleum	Oil	1.00
83	British Steel	Steel	1.00
84	British Sugar	Food	1.00
85	British Water	Water	1.00
86	British Airways	Transport	1.00
87	British Telecom	Telecom	1.00
88	British Petroleum	Oil	1.00
89	British Steel	Steel	1.00
90	British Sugar	Food	1.00
91	British Water	Water	1.00
92	British Airways	Transport	1.00
93	British Telecom	Telecom	1.00
94	British Petroleum	Oil	1.00
95	British Steel	Steel	1.00
96	British Sugar	Food	1.00
97	British Water	Water	1.00
98	British Airways	Transport	1.00
99	British Telecom	Telecom	1.00
100	British Petroleum	Oil	1.00

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend  
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £8.00 on Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	SUN

Stock	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close

Stock	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close

Stock	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close

Stock	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close

Stock	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close

Stock	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close

Stock	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close

Stock	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close

Stock	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close

Stock	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close

Stock	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close

Stock	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close

Stock	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close

Stock	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close

Stock	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close

Stock	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close

Stock	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close

Stock	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close

Stock	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close

Stock	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close

Stock	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close

Stock	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close

# Capitalization and change of week

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)  
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began August 15. Dealings end September 2. Settlement day September 12.  
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are Friday's middle prices. Change, dividend, yield and P/E ratios are calculated on middle prices. (a) denotes Alpha Stocks.

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E

# Portfolio

## PLUS NEW

### Accumulator

From your Portfolio card check your share price movements, on this page. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the actual share price. If you have won or lost, this figure will show you. Add the share price to the actual share price. If you have won or lost, this figure will show you.

Capitalization £m	Company	Price pence	Chg on prev week	Div share	Div Yield %	P/E
16.06	Al Can Drinking	20				5.3
703.66	Alcan	54	-10			
1.25	Alcon	1.74	-34			
12.06	Alco Lines	7		41	2.7	34.9
7.26	Alcon	1.74	-34			
9,950.00	New London Oil	17				
1.25	Alcon	1.74	-34			
7,371.00	Petroleum	54	-10			8.6
20.00	Alcon	1.74	-34			
20.00	Alcon	1.74	-34			
17,053.00	Royal Dutch	163	-6			22.1
1.25	Alcon	1.74	-34			
13.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
13.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			
10.06	Alcon	1.74	-34			



## TECHNOLOGY

## Junk spotting in space

Nick Nuttall looks at a vacuum cleaner designed to clean up the clutter in space which could otherwise jeopardize launches

The space environment surrounding earth is becoming so cluttered with junk that guaranteeing the security of vital weather, telecommunications, crop monitoring and navigation satellites may soon prove impossible.

Manned space flights, trying to pass through this shroud of discarded and perished rockets, boosters, defunct satellites and other assorted scientific debris, will shortly also become jeopardized.

These were just some of the gloomy predictions to emerge from a crisis conference of space scientists and astronomers earlier this month.

Members of the International Astronomical Union (IAU), representing current and aspirant space nations, meeting in Washington DC, heard how tiny flecks of waste measuring no more than a postage stamp could cause serious problems for an orbiting satellite or vehicle.

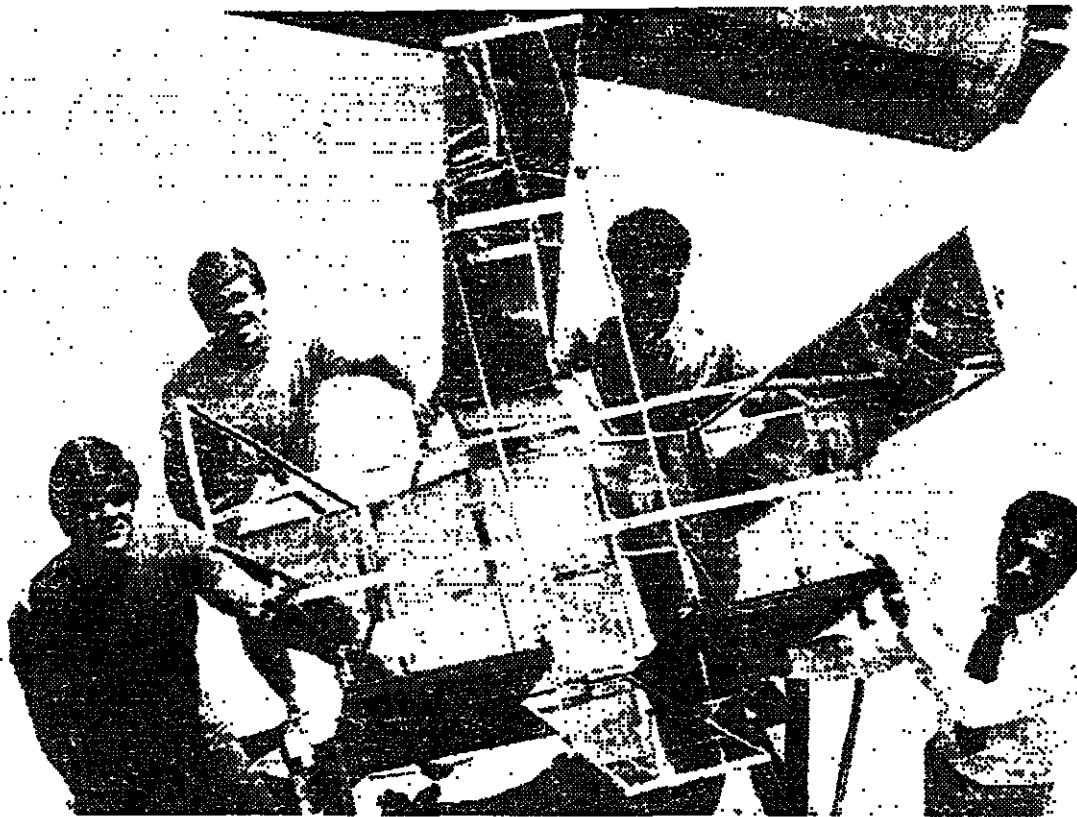
Current estimates reckon more than 70,000 pieces of junk are now careering around the earth and the levels, say the scientists, are fast increasing.

It seems as old Delta rockets and defunct Intel communication satellites collide they often shatter into fragments which whizz off often reaching speeds of up to 30,000mph.

Dr John Mason, a British physicist, astronomer and consultant to the IAU's debris working party explained: "Just a pound of space junk travelling at say a modest 100mph hits a craft with the force of a 50-ton railway locomotive moving at the same speed."

Clearly, even if man ceases to discard rubbish and satellites are somehow retired back to earth or shunted out into outer space at the end of their lives, manmade waste must somehow be collected.

One scientist who believes he has at



The ASPOD has been programmed to comb space and to spot structural patterns which look like junk

least a partial solution to the problem is Professor Kumar Ramohalli, head of Aerospace and Mechanical Engineering at the University of Arizona, in Tucson, USA.

He has designed a craft to fly in low Earth orbit, which, he claims, will pick up discarded but useful materials, which a shuttle can collect later, while retrieving true waste for incineration in the Earth's atmosphere.

The device is called an Autonomous Space Processor for Orbital Debris (ASPOD) and Professor Ramohalli, with more than \$50,000 in NASA grants, expects the first prototype to be ready early in 1991.

At the heart of the craft are two computers - one controlling a pair of robotic handling arms and the other programmed to recognise structural patterns which look like junk.

"You do not want ASPOD up there going around grabbing Russian satellites imagining they are debris.

Pattern recognition is very important," explained Professor Ramohalli.

Spreading out from the main body are a series of arms which support reflectors made from gold acrylic.

When ASPOD spots debris these reflectors unfurl and incline towards the sun complete with an array of Fresnel lenses which focus the light's infra-red heat onto the junk.

"Effectively, they act like powerful solar heat cutters carving up the debris into manageable chunks".

The on-board computers then direct the robotic arms to funnel useless pieces back into a hopper, which, when full, is jettisoned into re-entry orbit for incineration.

However, chunks or sheets of useful reflective debris are kept and welded onto the craft's reflector arms.

"ASPOD grows as it collects. The craft starts out at about 2m in width but ends up around 5m processing a

piece of junk in about an hour," said the professor.

"The arms are a bit like the framework of an umbrella. You have part of the cloth covering it but not the whole lot. The useful pieces are just welded onto the structure for shuttle retrieval."

The unique idea has already aroused the interest of several space nations.

Professor Ramohalli admits his invention will not solve the increasing problems of space junk but believes it can play an important role in freeing the heavens from the worst excesses of debris.

"It will not be able to handle the really tiny pieces. We expect it to be able to process junk about 10cms in size. However, with collisions occurring all the time adding to the general level of waste, ASPOD can at least help to keep down the rate at which fragments are proliferating", he said.

## Outlook for British firms looks doubtful

## PERSPECTIVE

By Jim Watt

A year after an entirely new computer operating system for personal computers, OS/2, was launched, 10 times more Americans as British have invested time and money into learning about it.

Sales of software developed kits for it have topped 3,000 in the US while in the UK the figure is around 300. The consequent outlook for the UK personal computer industry looks grim - with a tenth of the expertise how can British software houses hope to compete with the American giants?

During what one might call the "seven fat years" of the current standard operating system, MS-DOS, American companies have dominated the software industry.

Independent software houses such as Lotus, Ashton-Tate, WordPerfect, MicroPro, Aldus and Computer Associates have become multi-millionaires on the back of their software based on this system together with, of course, Microsoft and IBM, the co-developers of it.

Meanwhile, Britain has produced some good products, for example, the Wordcraft word processor, but they have arrived in the market too late. It is vital that British companies take note of this past trend and adapt their decisions accordingly for the future.

British companies are traditionally more conservative and less willing to invest in risk ventures than their American counterparts.

Garages are not often seen as the breeding place of new international companies in this country - yet in America a garage was the launching pad for the highly successful Apple Computers. In the past, British conservatism may have been justified to some extent.

After all, when MS-DOS first came on the scene with the first IBM personal computer, even the developers themselves were not expecting it to become an international

standard, although they probably cherished hopes.

For failing to recognize the significance of it immediately, British developers can perhaps be forgiven. But with the new operating system, the situation is different. There is no reason why the pattern should be repeated this time.

The computer industry is no longer in its infancy. OS/2 was launched as a new operating system standard by the developers of the established standard. It was designed in conjunction with IBM's new PS/2 range of computers, and IBM is the standard choice of corporate managers.

Already the main American software houses are announcing versions of their products which will work with the new operating system.

Is it too much to expect that British developers might note this support, realize that the new standard is here to stay, and that if they are not to miss this bus, too, they must begin investing in training and development work?

One can argue endlessly as to whether a particular operating system should be a standard, but in practical terms the standards of the personal computer world are those laid down by Microsoft and IBM.

Although other manufacturers may object, the existence of a single standard

operating system has given the personal computer world a great advantage over the anarchic world of operating systems such as Unix, where there is no single standard to adhere to. British developers would do well to acknowledge fact and, in common parlance, cash in on the situation.

The commitment is great, but so is the potential return; moreover, a failure to recognize this opportunity must lead to an even greater loss of market share for the British software industry.

In making this gloomy forecast, I am not ignoring the fact that British programmers and engineers are generally considered to be of a higher quality than their US equivalents.

However, the Americans can overcome this problem because they have the human resources to throw 10 programmers at a problem where a British company may only have two.

The skills shortage is the bane of the British computer industry. It stems partly from a traditional disregard for computing as a valid university subject but also from a lack of planning within industry and business.

Companies cannot find enough experienced, well-trained programmers. Therefore they must change their strategy and look to recruit candidates in advance of need, thereby allowing time for training and the gathering of experience.

This applies to all areas of the computer industry but the introduction of a new operating system provides the opportunity for implementing this change.

Learning from their "seven lean years" of MS-DOS, British companies must now take up the challenge and confirm their place in the computer industry with an aggressive strategy for the new standard of computers.

The author is chairman of the OS/2 User Group and managing director of QA Training, which runs OS/2 training courses in the UK



UK companies must now adopt an aggressive strategy

Jim Watt

## More information in less time

IBM and Carnegie Mellon University announced plans last week to create an experimental national US computer network that will permit high-speed transmission of files. Its designers believe the system has the potential to alter the way office work is done because it will let people use interconnected computers at widely separated sites.

The new file-sharing technology has become necessary because of the rapid shift away from minicomputers and mainframe computers to desktop personal computers and workstations.

In the past, many users

shared a single large computer, and all files resided in one machine. With the advent of personal computers, files now reside in thousands of places.

The new file system will offer more complex features than the electronic messaging systems now available to many computer users. It will allow computer users to swap data files almost instantaneously, send messages and even run programs.

"Ultimately it will have a big impact," said Alfred Spector, director of the university's Information Technology Centre. The network itself

begins to disappear. You just access the file system, and it will move the data around for you.

It will also be possible for many users at computers around the country to share a single computer software application.

The new system, called the Andrew File System, is a set of software protocols that allow different computers to exchange files automatically.

The new standard is being designed specifically for a coming generation of high-speed computer networks that will quickly interconnect al-

most all college campuses and businesses.

Most computers now are connected by medium-speed networks transferring up to 7,000 characters a second. On campuses, however, these links are being replaced by networks that can transfer data 30 times as fast.

The developers are planning to deploy initially a system that runs on 10 outside sites beyond the Carnegie Mellon campus in the US. The file system has been developed as part of Project Andrew, an experimental computer research project financed by IBM during the last six years.

## Foot in door for desktop selling

By Geoff Wheelwright

After desktop publishing, desktop presentations and - most recently - desktop video, the marketing brains of the computer industry will finally get their own jargon with the advent of desktop marketing.

Just as desktop publishing involves using personal computers to carry out publishing tasks and desktop video refers to PCs used for much of the animation, titling and special effects required for the modern corporate video, desktop marketing is supposed to use personal computer technology to automate many of the jobs carried out by telephone sales forces.

According to Nigel Richards, whose company, Merlin Associates, was one of the first to develop such a system, marketing people can use them to tell at the touch of a button which clients they have contacted recently, what the reaction was and the kind of orders that have been placed in the past.

Desktop marketing is being attacked by a number of companies from different sectors of technology. Companies that specialize in communications and minicomputer equipment, such as Datapoint, ICL and British Telecom, have been competing alongside personal computer-based firms.

Datapoint, for example, recently installed a desktop marketing system at British Airways' office in Glasgow to handle information about flights, hotel bookings, and hire cars. This information is available instantly to operators, thereby, it is argued, increasing the sales on which British Airways gets commission.

The next plan is for an automatic call-routing system whereby customers could dial a central number from anywhere in the country and have their queries answered by any travel center in the country that happened to have lines free.

## Apple split

Apple Computer announced a sweeping corporate reorganization last week that splits the company into four autonomous divisions and eliminates the position of chief operating officer.

The company said the reorganization would decentralize decision-making and let the company grow faster.

John Sculley, Apple's chairman, centralized decision-making in 1985 when the company's founder, Steven Jobs, left and the company was floundering.

Since then, however, centralization became more unwieldy as the company grew towards annual revenues of \$4 billion.

In some ways, Monday's move mirrors a reorganization at IBM, which created five autonomous divisions in January.

Computer company heads "are by necessity trying to simplify their companies so they are closer to what is going on", Mr Sculley said.

**Wright Air Conditioning**  
- for your computer room  
COMPUTER ROOM CONSTRUCTION, AIR CONDITIONING, MAINTENANCE & CONSULTANCY  
021-773 8421

**Andrews**  
you've done it again - GREAT WORK!  
HKSAMM ALKHALIL

IF IT'S IMPORTANT, DON'T JUST FAX IT.

**dex it!**

With dex high tech facsimiles from Japan's No.1 computer maker.

**FUJITSU**

call 01-573-4444

Dealer enquiries invited

## BT makes cordless phone bid

British Telecom has launched its bid to run a service based on a new generation of cordless telephones and, if accepted, it plans to start the network next spring.

The new system, known as CT2, lets users make outgoing calls if they are within 200 yards of a base station, which will be put into areas such as railway stations, shopping centres and perhaps even pubs.

The telephones are expected to cost £150-£200 and though the cost of the calls are expected to be about the same as a public call an enrolment fee and subscription charges are also likely.

British Telecom says it has already made provisional agreements to install base stations with a national garage chain, several shopping centres and an operator of motorway service stations.

Last month the Department of Trade and Industry said it would issue between two to four licences to groups wanting to operate such a service but a common standard still has to be worked out if customers are to be able to use the same phone for different operators.

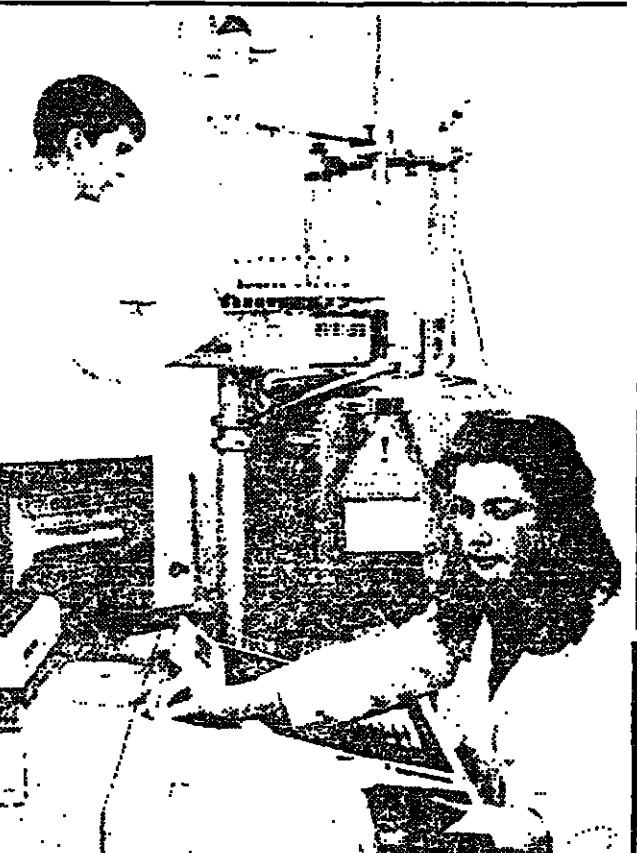
Fifteen companies are competing for a licence and BT has invested with six others to produce a cordless phone standard that will operate on a network known as Phonepoint.

Details were presented to the DTI last week, although final specifications will not be ready until the end of October.

"It would provide customers with a cheap and convenient way of keeping in touch with home or office while out or about," said John Carrington, director of BT Mobile.

"I also see Phonepoint-type services as heralding the mass consumer era for mobile communications extending this facility more widely to residential as well as business users."

Britain is considered to be a world leader in the technology,



The "nuclear magnetic resonance" technique being applied to give wine a "fingerprint" identifying its composition

## Database to sniff out bogus bottles

The French, notoriously proud of their wine, have brought in high technology to ensure that unscrupulous chateaux don't get away with selling what is probably France's most famous export.

Eurofins, a company based in Nantes, has found a way of using the sub-atomic properties of wine to work out their contents with the accuracy of a connoisseur.

The technique is based on the phenomenon of nuclear magnetic resonance, and it enables wines to be "fingerprinted" by measuring the relative proportions of hydrogen, oxygen, carbon and nitrogen in the liquid. Even the exact place of origin can be established.

The company has built up a database of wines of authenticated quality which will allow its scientists to identify and check the standard of any sample provided.

One of the first tasks the NMR machine was presented with was to investigate claims of "chaptalisation" - the unscrupulous practice of adding sugar to the grape juice before fermentation has finished - made against some Beaujolais wine.

A French consumer magazine discovered that, in fact, the majority of Beaujolais wines were being overchaptalised.

Concern about the adulteration of wine throughout the EEC, sparked by the advent of antifreeze supplemented wines a few years ago, has led the commission to seek ways of tracking down bogus bottles.

"The NMR method has now been endorsed by the EEC as an official method of checking on wine quality. The technique also has the power to analyse many other drinks, alcoholic or not, as well as perfumes and honey."

**MICRO COMPUTER RENTAL**  
CCA COMPUTER GROUP PLC  
01-831 0644

## IBM AT-X complete, £1695!

A 30Mb system at £1700 below its usual price. The IBM AT-X has 512K RAM, 30Mb and 1.2Mb disks, and is supplied with IBM Enhanced Keyboard, IBM Monochrome Display and Printer Adaptor. Add £425 for VGA Colour upgrade option with IBM 8503 Display. PS-IBM DOS 4.0 and OS/2 Extended Edition now in stock! All prices are subject to VAT, E.C.D.T.

**MORSE**  
Morse Computers Ltd, 78 High Holborn, WC1.  
01-831 0644. Telex 262546. Fax 01-831 1310.

**IBM PS/2 Networking**  
If you're installing or expanding office systems - you should be talking to Harrowell - Masters of communication.  
Analysing - Cabling - Design - Facilities Management  
Implementation - Maintenance - Programming - Training  
**Harrowell (01) 541-1-541**  
Harrowell (UK) Ltd 72 Ridgeway Rd Kingston Surrey KT1 5EL

**PORTABLE AND PERMANENT AIR CONDITIONERS FOR SALE OR HIRE FROM 23 REGIONAL CENTRES**  
LONDON 01-883 0061  
BRISTOL 01-883 2700  
BIRMINGHAM 01-883 517923  
NEWCASTLE 021-359 5651  
NOTTINGHAM 01-263 8088  
MANCHESTER 01-484 7171  
GLASGOW 041-854 2241  
WOLVERHAMPTON 0911

## ANDREWS &amp;

**OLIVETTI M15 LAPTOP IBM PC COMPATIBLE**  
512K RAM, twin 3 1/2" 720K disk drives, 10 1/2" supertwist display, parallel/serial ports, main/backup power. £495  
**INTEL 16MHz 386 PC**  
2.5Mb RAM, 1.2Mb 5 1/4" drive, 20Mb hard disk, 8 slots, enhanced keyboard, parallel and serial, inc. mono monitor. £1795  
**DATAVUE 25 PORTABLE**  
IBM compatible portable, single 5 1/4" drive, 256K, parallel & RS232 ports, 80 x 25 LCD display (battery option £45). £295  
100% OF COMPANIES AND PRINTERS REPAIRERS AT UP TO 50% OFF RRP ACCESSORIES ACCEPTED. VAT EXTRA  
**Morgan Computer Co.**  
64-72 NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON W1N 1DB  
01-477 0000



## TECHNOLOGY

هكذا من النحل

## A brainchild of the high-tech era

Philip Treleven looks at why neural networks are likely to be more than a passing fashion

Scriptwriters from *Star Trek* and *Star Wars*, to *The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy*, have long dreamed of the electronic brain. Neural computing, a new computing technique which mimics networks of biological neurons, may be the first tentative step to fulfil the scriptwriter's dream. Commercialization of neural computing is already underway.

The motivations are obvious. Even a small child can recognize a face, understand speech, or coordinate its movements, as when crossing a road.

To perform these tasks, the brain does the necessary computing. In crude terms the brain is a natural computer composed of 10 billion to 100 billion neurons, each connected to about 10,000 others.

Thus all neurons function together, in parallel, like biological equivalents of transistors. In marked contrast, even the most powerful electronic computers still find these humanlike computing tasks difficult, if not impossible, to mimic.

Undaunted neural scientists have long striven to understand the computational workings of the brain, and computer scientists to translate this understanding into software and hardware.

Japan's fifth generation computer project and so-called expert systems are the most recent computer industry attempts to solve the problem. These systems embed in a



computer program the specialist knowledge of a human expert, so the program can respond like a human consultant.

American Express uses an expert system for authorization of credit card use and Northwest Airlines uses a system that calculates an optimum price for each seat sold. Commercial expert systems are being used daily for a variety of tasks.

These types of systems, although human-like, have fairly traditional inner workings; a program being a series of commands which manipulate a block of data. Expert systems may embody knowledge, but cannot claim intelligence because they have no ability to learn new knowledge.

Neural computing may provide the answer. Imagine a computing system that learns. The system is trained by feeding it information, along with examples of the conclusions it should reach or feedback on how well it is doing.

It simply runs through the ma-

terial again and again, making scores of mistakes and learning from them, until it organizes itself and is able to carry out the task successfully. It sounds too good to be true but this is the essence of neural computing.

These computer programs, called neural networks, are interconnected networks of artificial neurons, that operate like transistors in an electrical circuit. Each artificial neuron performs a function using data values associated with each of its connections.

If a new piece of information is added to the network, a small change is made over the entire network rather than a single change in place.

Programming a neural network firstly involves specifying the function of the artificial neurons and their interconnection, and secondly involves training the network with the application's input patterns.

A neural network learns patterns by adjusting the values of the

connections between the neurons. Through these adjustments a neural network exhibits properties of generalization and classification, demonstrated by humans.

Applications suitable for neural computing are all forms of pattern recognition and learning tasks. Processing speech and pictures, for example.

These are all applications where the brain excels but which have proved notoriously difficult for traditional computers. It must be emphasized, however, that neural computing is still currently an emerging technology, thus many applications remain at the prototype stage.

Surveys of the neural computing market claim that already 150 companies in the United States are exploiting this novel information technology. One of the early US demonstrations of neural computing was NetTalk, a neural network that learnt to pronounce characters. NetTalk was trained with charac-

ters typed on a keyboard, and after a period, learnt to "speak" their corresponding English pronunciation.

Japan's equivalent of the BBC, NHK, has a prototype system that can identify hand-printed characters with 95 per cent accuracy, regardless of shifts in position, changes in scale and even distortions.

Many more speech and image processing applications are military: for radar and sonar target detection, for multisensor fusion, for navigation, and for image object detection and recognition.

In commerce, neural computing is already being applied to real-world applications. These cover loan application scoring, getting the best profit from airfares, physical security systems, gas and petroleum exploration, and even film special effects.

Companies investing in neural computing fall largely into two categories: large companies looking for a competitive edge by using utilising neural networks in commercial software applications and startups attempting to develop neural computing tools and even specialized neurocomputers, and thereby catching the wave to a fortune.

San Diego is home for many of these startups, one of the first being the Hechi-Nielsen Neurocomputer company selling processor boards for the IBM PC.

In the City, the large financial services institutions are already using a serious, though quiet look at the technology.

● The author is a professor of computer science at University College, London

## Taking the pain out of The Ring

A compact disc, as everyone knows, provides slightly more than twice the music contained on a single side of a long-playing, 12-in black disc. Most CDs offer 40 to 65 minutes of music, depending on the generosity of the company.

The upper limit is supposed to be about 75 minutes, although some discs have squeezed in a few extra minutes. So how about a single disc with two hours, 28 minutes and 38 seconds of music?

That is what one company's version of Wagner's *Rheingold* offers, a single CD that is part of a seven-CD package of the complete Wagner *Ring der Nibelungen*.

## Single-disc of Fidelio

The same company's single-disc edition of Beethoven's *Fidelio* clocks in at a mere two hours, 24 minutes and 24 seconds. These discs are the first manifestations — and, maybe, the last — of a new gambit in digital technology called the double-duration disc.

The trick is achieved by recording separate mono information on each channel of what in a conventional stereo recording would take two channels.

Technically, according to audio experts, this results in no loss of fidelity whatsoever, assuming you are dealing with

an original mono source; the digital information in a single channel is fully adequate for reproducing mono sound.

But to play these discs, you need a switching device that feeds mono sound signals on one channel into both of your speakers.

## Damaging to CD's image

Most CD players, designed to play only stereo discs, lack such a device. So the company producing *The Ring* provides one with the record set.

Double-duration discs pose other issues, however. The first company to attempt such a project was the Swedish BIS label, which planned in 1985 to produce two historical issues in such a format.

Philips in Holland, which oversees the licensing and patenting of the CD format, blocked the double-duration idea.

The patented technology is licensed to other record companies and pressing plants. Philips sees the double-duration disc as damaging to the public perception of the CD format.

Jen Geel, a Philips spokesman, said that double-duration CDs would "confuse the marketplace." But he conceded that Philips had no legal authority to prevent their manufacture by pressing plants not directly licensed by Philips.

By Caroline Berman

The headhunter's call is easy to recognize. It begins "Have you got a couple of minutes?" or "Can I talk to you in confidence?" or even "I've heard you're very good at your job."

The calls are most frequent in the high season — that is six to eight weeks after the holiday periods and at the beginning of the year.

Some people are pestered by them. Others wish they were. Headhunters abound in the computing industry. One high technology executive said that he believed that so many top personnel directors from large computer companies had now become headhunters that it had affected the standard of personnel management in the computer business.

Headhunters are, in a way, self-perpetuating. For people in senior positions, there is a reluctance to answer advertisements for jobs.

## The flattery of an approach

Some consider that any highly-paid job worth having should be handled through a headhunter.

Ian Ashworth Associates, a headhunting firm, recently surveyed 150 personnel managers, and his results confirmed that the use of headhunters was increasing. Two-thirds of companies said they are more likely to use a headhunter now than five years ago.

One advantage of using

## How to prepare for the call from a headhunter

JOBSCENE

them, if you are a relatively unknown company, is that you get a chance to approach people who would never normally consider applying for a job in your company.

The headhunter's call in itself makes the job more interesting. It is flattering to be approached by headhunters and people are more likely to talk about the opportunity.

Applying for an advertised job means a conscious decision to write a letter, compile a CV and think about a possible rejection. But if someone phones you up to talk about a job, it is far less effort to respond.

The real headhunters never advertise for the right person to fill a job, says Mr Ashworth. "If you advertise it is like shaking an apple tree and picking up what falls off. We climb the tree and pick the best apples."

The higher the salary on offer, the greater the likelihood of using a headhunter. Ninety two per cent of personnel managers would use a headhunter to fill £30,000-plus posts.

But in his survey, Mr

Ashworth found that there was great dissatisfaction about headhunting companies. Four out of 10 respondents complained of bad experiences with the headhunters.

Half blamed poor performance, such as inability to comprehend their needs, and the shortlisting of lightweight candidates.

Headhunters must be careful not to make people dissatisfied with their current job. Out of the five candidates on a shortlist there will always be four losers.

Headhunters have to help them back into the swing of the job.

One technique guaranteed to make someone feel unhappy is to ask them how much they are earning and then say: "Oh, is that all? I thought you would be on much more."

Some headhunters' rules say you must not deliberately make people dissatisfied. The larger firms also say that they will not recruit from any of their clients for two years after the completion of the assignment.

But one respondent in the



Ashworth: Shaking an apple tree

survey complained that his headhunters poached the same man he had just placed with them. Slowness and failure to understand clients' needs were more common complaints, although just as serious, said Mr Ashworth.

With the more reputable headhunters, a lot of work goes on before the headhunter actually calls.

"We operate on a target company approach. If a client such as Unisys wants a sales director, we look for a sales

manager wanting a promotion in a similar company. We would select target companies such as Nixdorf and Control Data and just look in the most logical places," said one headhunter.

Another talks to people who know the company and ask for advice. He talks to competitors, reads trade papers, conference papers and gets recommendations from competitors or colleagues.

According to the headhunter,

the person most likely to receive a call is already highly visible within the industry. His or her name may crop up frequently in trade papers, or he may speak frequently in seminars and conferences.

In one case a flattering profile on someone appeared in a magazine one week and the next week he received calls from several headhunters.

After that telephone call, the first interview is rarely in a restaurant, as you might expect. There is a danger the person may be spotted, and discretion is very important.

The interview normally takes place in the headhunter's office. After this the headhunter may start checking references, and also checking some of the basic facts entered on the candidate's CV.

Surprisingly, many applicants are not all they pretend to be. Falsification of qualifications is quite common, even in applications for high-flying jobs. Those found out are immediately disqualified.

If a headhunter calls, many candidates get carried away and may start lying about their qualifications. In one instance a managing director of a company was on the shortlist to be chairman of a larger company.

He began to construct a tissue of lies about his own background, saying he had a university degree. The usual checks proved the claim to be false.

It was his untruths, not his lack of a degree that cost him the job.

## Falsification of qualifications

manager wanting a promotion in a similar company. We would select target companies such as Nixdorf and Control Data and just look in the most logical places," said one headhunter.

Another talks to people who know the company and ask for advice. He talks to competitors, reads trade papers, conference papers and gets recommendations from competitors or colleagues.

According to the headhunter,

## Tune in for your trial

By Matthew May

The costly and sometimes dangerous procedure of transporting prisoners to and from jails and courtrooms has led one US county in Florida to install the world's first "judicial video conferencing system".

Using a private microwave network, the county's three courthouses and detention centres have been linked together so that prisoners appear in the jail's own TV studio and not the courtroom during certain pre-trial proceedings.

Brevard County says it has saved over £60,000 in the first year of operation and that the £275,000 cost of the system should be paid back after three years.

Over 1,000 prisoners a month now file into the special video room at the county detention centre to "face" the judge. It also removes the risk of prisoners escaping when being moved between the jail and courthouses.

The system uses radio towers and microwave dishes controlled by computer along with simple television studios at each location, which in Brevard County are up to 40 miles apart. Bailiffs can roll the video equipment from court to court as necessary.

The supplier of the system, the Harris Corporation, hopes it might also be seen as a cost-effective solution to security and transport costs for British prisoners, particularly for those considered high risk, such as terrorists.

It points to committal proceedings, bail applications and repeated remand hearings as possible uses.

## The great super-train race

By Michael Farr

Hoping to win a big United States order, West Germany is making a determined attempt to beat Japan in a high-technology race to produce the world's first high-speed magnetic levitation train.

The revolutionary train uses magnets to propel it above a steel track at speeds up to 310 mph.

The immediate prize would be a contract to link Las Vegas and Los Angeles, with the West Germans promising to cut overland travel time for the 230-mile stretch to an hour and 15 minutes.

In addition, Bonn officials believe that a breakthrough in the United States for the West German train, known as the Transrapid, would be the key to securing an important Saudi Arabian order to bring pilgrims to Mecca by linking the holy city with Medina.

Despite the strong Japanese competition, the West Germans have hopes of Asian interest in the project, notably

in Taiwan and South Korea. The Japanese have been working on a similar project for 10 years, but independent experts consider the West Germans to have an advantage of three to five years.

In January the Transrapid reached a record speed of 256 mph. In late June, the West German government decided to build a Transrapid track between Hamburg and Hanover that could be in operation by the mid-1990s.

The move is seen as critical for the train's export potential. Travellers could complete the 95 miles between the two cities in just 28 minutes. The project would require an investment of more than £1 billion for the infrastructure and £100 million for the train itself.

The government has so far invested nearly £500 million in the development of the Transrapid, which has been

on the drawing boards for almost 20 years. With congested air-space proving increasingly troublesome in Europe, the United States and elsewhere, the Transrapid speed advantage over even the most modern conventional trains is considered one of its principal attractions.

The main disadvantage of the Transrapid — and of its Japanese competitor as well — is that because it cannot run on ordinary rails, a heavy cost is incurred in the building of the steel track, which is mounted on concrete pillars.

However, because the Transrapid floats on a magnetic cushion four-tenths of an inch above the single rail and never comes into contact with it, there is no friction, and thus no wear and tear.

Moreover, both inside and outside the train, there is much less noise than with a conventional train.

## COMPUTER OPERATOR

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY FOR FASHION COMPANY IN WEST END

Experience essential. Salary £9,000 pa.

Telephone 01 580 3686



Here comes the judgement: Via television

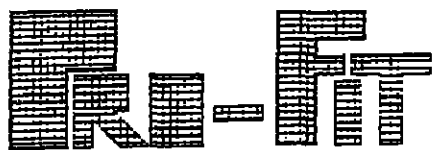
## PRODUCT MANAGER

DEC SYSTEMS

£15K TO START

1.8GLi Cavalier

Lex House  
3-6 Alfred Place  
London WC1E 7EB



COMPUTER RECRUITMENT

Our client is a prestigious Company backed by a multi-million pound organisation, it now urgently requires a product manager who will:

Understand basic business principles.

Have excellent organisational and communication skills

Preferably be knowledgeable of DEC Systems and be within commutable distance of the North Circular Road.

You will work closely with the sales and marketing depts, and the aforementioned manufacturer. Reporting directly to the Business manager - remuneration package is £15K to be reviewed after 6 months, non-contribution medical scheme and usual benefits associated with a large company.

Interested? - call Nicola Hodges - now on 01-323 3232 ext 201 or 01-485 0728 (24 HRS) for confidential discussion.

## IT CONSULTANCY to the PUBLIC SECTOR

London based

to £27,000 + benefits

Our client - one of the top UK management consultancies and business advisors - is seeking to expand its IT/Government practice. Typical assignments include IT strategy studies, feasibility studies, project management and effectiveness reviews.

Suitable candidates will offer a high standard of professional and personal skills and good business awareness, together with the potential to actively contribute to the growth and development of this practice.

In your mid - to late - twenties, educated to degree level, you will have sound IT/Project Management and/or Systems Analysis, Specification and Development experience (knowledge of SSADM or similar is especially desirable). It is likely that you currently hold a position within a major consultancy, software house or computer supplier and have been, or have a strong interest in, carrying out assignments for Government clients.

For the right individuals, this is an outstanding opportunity to advance with a dynamic, successful and growing organisation.

To apply in confidence, please send a c.v. to Sally Thomas at the address below quoting Ref: W4549. Alternatively you may call her on 01-629 7594 during office hours or 01-643 3356 on weekday evenings.

Barry Latchford Associates Tel: (01) 10, Sedley Place, Mayfair, London W1R 1HG 629 7594



## HORIZONS

## Double profit

Joan Llewelyn Owens reports on job-sharing at the town hall

More and more local authorities are offering job-sharing facilities today — good news for those who either cannot manage full-time working, or do not want a full-time job.

Among the newcomers, Coventry is working towards a job-sharing policy and is keen to encourage professional women to come back into the organization. In the counties, Dorset has just negotiated a formal job-sharing agreement with Nalco, after some years of using part-timers.

Traditionally, part-time work has been low-paid, at a low level, and lacking good conditions of service. Job-sharing, for Brighton borough and other authorities, may be up to the highest level, and conditions of service are on the same basis as for full-time staff, with rates being *pro rata* where appropriate.

Another council interested in job-sharing is Birmingham, which sees the policy as a way of increasing access to more skilled and rewarding work for any people who choose, or are able only to work, reduced hours.

Essex County Council has had a job-sharing policy since 1983, but originally only for jobs not higher than SO2 grade. Recently it agreed that the barrier should be removed; the will is there to allow professional people to job-share.

Kent has no cut-off point, each

case is considered on its merits. Leicester states that all jobs, from chief executive downwards, are open to job-sharing, unless there is a very strong case for an exception.

Those authorities that first allowed two people to share a job were motivated mainly by a desire to provide equal opportunities, in particular to facilitate women's employment after a career break. Motives today are not necessarily so altruistic.

Personnel managers talk of

“Occasionally a man says he intends to spend more time with his children while they are still young”

difficulties in retaining and recruiting staff, of the coming shortage of 18-year-olds, and of competition for professionally qualified men and women. They are aware of instances where industrial tribunals have found cases of sex discrimination against

employers not prepared to be flexible on times of work.

Though there are many advantages, some problems do arise. What, for instance, do you do when one job-sharer leaves and no one else wants to share that particular post? Recruitment, relocation, administrative and training costs may increase. Dorset has decided that the training for two job-sharers will not exceed that for one full-timer in any area.

The most common reason for wanting to share a job is needing the time to look after children, or other dependants. Most applicants are women, but occasionally a man says he intends to spend more time with his children while they are young.

Some would-be job-sharers suffer from disabilities or ill health. A few want to ease into retirement.

In Bristol, Ian Pover, a personnel director, says students who have to re-sit examinations look for the chance to earn while they continue their studies. Mrs Gill Haynes, who works for East Sussex as a personnel officer, job-shares to give herself time for her work as deputy leader of a neighbouring borough council. Every now and again you come across someone trying to set up a new business who wants to have a regular income until he is sure things have taken off.



## Pros and cons of a split shift

Job-sharing can have some disadvantages. Sheila Jones, a personnel assistant with Leicester Council, comes in at 1.30 pm, and occasionally feels a bit isolated. By then, the others are engrossed in their work. Mrs Jones used to work full-time but job-shares because her health has not been too good. She says: “I can cope much better.”

One or two people have said that they think that job-sharers may lose out on chances of promotion. Much will depend not only on the authority's attitude, but also on the availability of two candidates of equal abilities and qualifications, both wanting to be considered for the post.

John Kent, assistant director of personnel at Leicester, says that if someone who worked mornings only was the best candidate, they would try to find someone to work in the afternoons.

There are not any chief officers job-sharing (as yet), but it is surprising the variety of jobs that can be shared efficiently. Bristol has several senior planners, as well as computer personnel, accountants, museum assistants, telephone receptionists, secretaries, clerks, cleaners and security staff. Leicester City has had solicitors, planners and personnel managers. East Sussex is actively promoting job-sharing for teachers.

In the borough of Tunbridge Wells, Pamela Howard and Janice Greenwood share the job of district environmental health officer (EHO), and specialize in housing. The job covers grants and enforce-

ment of legislation in respect of tenanted properties, to obtain improvements in facilities and overall repair.

Both are married, with young children. They divide the week between them, one working on Monday, Tuesday and alternate Wednesdays, and the other completing the week. (Other ways of splitting the duties include shared days, alternate days or alternate weeks). Each EHO is allocated specific jobs and completes her own assignments.

Pamela Howard said: “I wanted a balanced life, which included some kind of employment, and

also time to enjoy the children, do gardening and pursue outside interests.”

Both emphasized that if job-sharing was to work, it had to be part of a balanced package, which included flexible working hours.

Tunbridge Wells operates flexi-time. Once, when Mrs Greenwood's baby-minder could not come, she dropped one child at a play-group and drove the other over to work, suggesting that she took a day off as leave. However, she was told that because she and Mrs Howard had separate desks, there was no reason she should not make up the time on Thursday when she would not normally come in.

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

## Tenant Participation and Co-operative Development Officer

Salary £12,822 - £13,575 p.a. incl.

City of Westminster — one of Britain's most progressive authorities, at the forefront in developing its Housing Service is committed to providing its customers with a wider range of choice in all areas of service provision including those provided for lessees and tenants.

The Housing Department, with the help of tenants and residents groups is promoting actively a range of resident choice initiatives including management co-operatives, estate resident boards and local management agreements. We have already appointed a secondary housing co-operative to work with resident groups to set up management co-operatives and to develop this and other self-management initiatives still further.

This is an exciting and challenging position and we are looking for a resourceful and enterprising person committed to the cause of resident participation and customer choice. He/she will be required to initiate and develop approaches which involve tenants in the management of their homes and encourage participation in all levels of the estate management service. He/she will also consult and liaise closely with resident organisations, advising them as appropriate on all matters of policy and practice which affect their sphere of operations.

At least 4 years management experience in the public or private sector is essential and experience of management co-operatives is desirable. Above all we are looking for a good communicator with the relevant management skills to make a significant contribution to resident participation in the city.

Benefits include 28 days annual leave plus one day off every four weeks. An interest free annual season ticket loan is also available.

To obtain an application form either telephone 01-834 5958 (24 hour Answering Service) or call at the One-Stop Services Floor, Westminster City Hall, Victoria Street, SW1 or 313 Harrow Road, W9. Please quote reference HSG 56.

HOUSING



City of Westminster

An equal opportunity employer

## Leisure &amp; Amenities

## D.S.O. MANAGER (GROUNDS MAINTENANCE)

PO6 £17,970 - £19,194

Pay Award Pending

The City of Cardiff is meeting the challenge of Competitive Tendering by forming a Departmental Direct Services Organisation for Grounds Maintenance, under the control of the D.S.O. Manager.

The post of D.S.O. Manager is new to the Leisure and Amenities Department and will be charged with the responsibility of winning and successfully managing contracts for grounds maintenance in Cardiff, in accordance with Competitive Tendering legislation.

In Cardiff, we are seeking a Manager, capable of performing in a commercial and positive manner, who is aware of the threats and opportunities of competition and able to demonstrate those management skills required to provide a cost effective parks maintenance service in the Capital City of Wales.

The successful applicant will have a proven track record in effectively and efficiently managing a workforce of approximately 200 employees, have experience in the horticultural world, and possess a financial awareness suited for the 1990s.

Cardiff is a very progressive City famous for its 3000 acres of parks and open spaces with horticultural standards which have enabled the City to win the Wales in Bloom award for the past three years. The City is also justifiably proud of its expanding programme recreational facilities and claims now to be the leisure centre of Wales. There are many exciting developments in Cardiff, not least the re-development of Cardiff Bay and the prospect of staging the Commonwealth Games in 1994. The City is ideally located with first class rail, road, sea and air networks.

The post carries an essential user car allowance and generous relocation expenses are available.

However, if you wish to discuss the post requirements or require any further information, contact Mr. L.Davies, Director of Leisure and Amenities on Cardiff (0222) 751235.

Application Forms and Further Details available on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope to the City Personnel Officer, City Hall, Cardiff, CF1 3ND. Closing date: 12th SEPTEMBER, 1988.

Cardiff City Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer and applications are welcomed from suitably qualified and/or experienced people regardless of sex, marital status, race, religion, colour or disability.

## CITY OF CARDIFF

Working for you and your leisure time



## Borough of GREAT YARMOUTH

## DEPARTMENT OF WORKS

POST No 7500 -

## MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANT

PO 42-45 - £16,329 - £17,541

(pay award pending)

Applications are invited to fill the above superannuable post.

The tasks of the post are demanding and varied and include direct responsibility for the effective management of Finance, Stores and Support Services.

The Department, which will operate the buildings, grounds maintenance, refuse collection and cleaning sections on a commercial basis in competition with private sector companies, will have some 300 employees.

The successful candidate will be highly motivated and will require a thorough knowledge of computer-based management information systems. Candidates must be qualified Accountants (i.e. ICA/AAC/CPA) and have experience gained in a commercial environment would be advantageous.

A generous relocation package will be available in appropriate circumstances as follows:-

Home-leave legal work on a property sale and/or purchase.

Mortgage subsidy scheme.

Rent free accommodation for up to 12 months.

Relocation grant of £4,000 to cover all other expenses.

Casual user car allowance.

Subsidised contract hire car scheme.

For an informal discussion contact the Director of Works (0493) 846466 or obtain application forms and job descriptions by telephoning Mr. D. Thompson on (0493) 846466. The Department of Works, Churchill Road Depot, GL Yarmouth, Norfolk NR30 3JJ returnable by Friday, 9th September, 1988.

The Secretary

Highland TAVRA, Seattlewood, 365 Perth Road, Dundee, DD2 1LX.

Completed forms must reach the Association by 26 September 1988.

Highland TAVRA, Seattlewood, 365 Perth Road, Dundee, DD2 1LX.

Completed forms must reach the Association by 26 September 1988.

Highland TAVRA, Seattlewood, 365 Perth Road, Dundee, DD2 1LX.

Completed forms must reach the Association by 26 September 1988.

Highland TAVRA, Seattlewood, 365 Perth Road, Dundee, DD2 1LX.

Completed forms must reach the Association by 26 September 1988.

Highland TAVRA, Seattlewood, 365 Perth Road, Dundee, DD2 1LX.

Completed forms must reach the Association by 26 September 1988.

Highland TAVRA, Seattlewood, 365 Perth Road, Dundee, DD2 1LX.

Completed forms must reach the Association by 26 September 1988.

Highland TAVRA, Seattlewood, 365 Perth Road, Dundee, DD2 1LX.

Completed forms must reach the Association by 26 September 1988.

Highland TAVRA, Seattlewood, 365 Perth Road, Dundee, DD2 1LX.

Completed forms must reach the Association by 26 September 1988.

## UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

## DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

## TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN ECONOMICS

Applications are invited from candidates whose specialism lies in any field of economics, (but a preference may be given to specialisms in macro-economics, financial economics or econometrics (theoretical or applied)).

Salary will be within the range £2,200 - £19,310 per annum on the Lectures scale, with placement according to age, qualifications and experience.

The post is funded for 2 years only.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Academic Personnel Office, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ, where applications (in capital), giving the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged on or before 23rd September, 1988. In reply please quote Ref. 6100/2.

For an informal discussion contact the Director of Works (0493) 846466 or obtain application forms and job descriptions by telephoning Mr. D. Thompson on (0493) 846466. The Department of Works, Churchill Road Depot, GL Yarmouth, Norfolk NR30 3JJ returnable by Friday, 9th September, 1988.

The Secretary

Highland TAVRA, Seattlewood, 365 Perth Road, Dundee, DD2 1LX.

Completed forms must reach the Association by 26 September 1988.

Highland TAVRA, Seattlewood, 365 Perth Road, Dundee, DD2 1LX.

Completed forms must reach the Association by 26 September 1988.

Highland TAVRA, Seattlewood, 365 Perth Road, Dundee, DD2 1LX.

Completed forms must reach the Association by 26 September 1988.

Highland TAVRA, Seattlewood, 365 Perth Road, Dundee, DD2 1LX.

Completed forms must reach the Association by 26 September 1988.

Highland TAVRA, Seattlewood, 365 Perth Road, Dundee, DD2 1LX.

Completed forms must reach the Association by 26 September 1988.

Highland TAVRA, Seattlewood, 365 Perth Road, Dundee, DD2 1LX.

Completed forms must reach the Association by 26 September 1988.

Highland TAVRA, Seattlewood, 365 Perth Road, Dundee, DD2 1LX.

Completed forms must reach the Association by 26 September 1988.

Highland TAVRA, Seattlewood, 365 Perth Road, Dundee, DD2 1LX.

Completed forms must reach the Association by 26 September 1988.

Highland TAVRA, Seattlewood, 365 Perth Road, Dundee, DD2 1LX.

Completed forms must reach the Association by 26 September 1988.

Highland TAVRA, Seattlewood, 365 Perth Road, Dundee, DD2 1LX.

Completed forms must reach the Association by 26 September 1988.

Highland TAVRA, Seattlewood, 365 Perth Road, Dundee, DD2 1LX.

Completed forms must reach the Association by 26 September 1988.

Highland TAVRA, Seattlewood, 365 Perth Road, Dundee, DD2 1LX.

Completed forms must reach the Association by 26 September 1988.

Highland TAVRA, Seattlewood, 365 Perth Road, Dundee, DD2 1LX.

Completed forms must reach the Association by 26 September 1988.

Highland TAVRA, Seattlewood, 365 Perth Road, Dundee, DD2 1LX.

## ARTHRITIS CARE

Rapidly growing National Charity with a budget of £2m and Head Office Staff of 24 seeks SECRETARY to carry out the normal duties of a Company Secretary and take responsibility for office management and central administrative services.

The Secretary is a member of the small management team responsible to the Chief Executive. Experience should preferably include committee work, personnel, computers and purchasing. Management experience, communication skills, drive and commitment to innovation combined with a flexible approach to undertaking a wide range of tasks is essential.

Salary £13,000 to £15,000. Post vacant from 1st October, 1988.

Applications preferably from qualified chartered secretaries and/or graduates are invited.

Please send CV by 22nd September to: Mrs. Jean Giffin, Chief Executive, Arthritis Care, 6 Grosvenor Crescent, London SW1X 7ER from whom further information is available.

## TRAFFORD METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

## AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

Applications are encouraged from suitably qualified and/or experienced registered disabled people.

## Town Clerk's Department

## CONVEYANCING ASSISTANT

Scale 5/6 £8,988 - £10,887 (pay award pending)

A valuable opportunity to undertake an interesting variety of conveyancing work including sales, purchases, leases and mortgages, in addition to the preparation of compulsory purchase orders and contracts for building works and the supply of goods and services.

Knowledge and experience of conveyancing, preferably gained within a local authority, is required. Membership of the Institute of Legal Executives preferred but not essential.

Application form and further information from: Miss J. Bradbury, tel 061 872 2101 ext 4211.

Closing date 16th September 1988.

## LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

## THE NEXT STEP ...

## COMMERCE/INDUSTRY

Commerce To £30,000

This large diverse "Blue Chip" PLC based in central London requires a solicitor or barrister with at least 2 years' relevant experience to become involved in multi-million pound acquisitions and general commercial advice.

Commercial Property To £30,000 package

Based in the City, this well known bank requires a solicitor or legal executive with at least 1 years' post qualification experience to handle the group's wide ranging property requirements and some secured lending.

Residential Property To £20,000

This property company in the West End requires a legal executive with some relevant experience to deal with the sale of high value residential properties in its small legal department.

If you are interested in any of the above positions please contact Laurence Simons on 01 831 3270 (01 485 1345 evenings/weekends) or write to Laurence Simons Associates, 33 Johns Mews, London WC1N 2NS. All approaches will be treated in strict confidence.

LAURENCE SIMONS ASSOCIATES

LEGAL RECRUITMENT

LAURENCE SIMONS ASSOCIATES

LEGAL RECRUITMENT

LAURENCE SIMONS ASSOCIATES

LEGAL RECRUITMENT

LAURENCE SIMONS ASSOCIATES

LEGAL RECRUITMENT

LAURENCE SIMONS ASSOCIATES

LEGAL RECRUITMENT

LAURENCE SIMONS ASSOCIATES

LEGAL RECRUITMENT

LAURENCE SIMONS ASSOCIATES

LEGAL RECRUITMENT

LAURENCE SIMONS ASSOCIATES

LEGAL RECRUITMENT

LAURENCE SIMONS ASSOCIATES

LEGAL RECRUITMENT

LAURENCE SIMONS ASSOCIATES

## The Shaftesbury Society

## OPPORTUNITY TO JOIN A GROWING CHRISTIAN ORGANISATION

## CENTRE MANAGER

Grade 6: £12,226-£13,380

Penetration Court, Crut Road, Aylesbury

Step-in duties, accommodation available, if required

We wish to hear from experienced people who can demonstrate an ability to manage this new shared housing unit accommodating 14 people with a physical disability and 8 independent flats for people in wheelchairs. The manager will work closely with staff from the Health Authority unit on the same site. Due to open August/September this year.

Re-Advertisement

Closing date: 9th September 1988

Apply Personnel Officer,

2a Amity Grove, London SW20 0LH

Tel: 01-846 6635

CARING IN THE NAME OF CHRIST

CHARTER CLINIC CHELSEA

## INFORMATION OFFICER

Are you a nurse with an interest in mental health and would like to be part of a marketing team in a private psychiatric hospital?

If you are, you could be:-

- liaising with patients, doctors and clinical staff,

- answering and following-up telephone enquiries,

- maintaining statistics of referral sources,

- conducting patient interviews.

We would like to speak to you if you enjoy using your initiative and are interested in contributing to the success of a leading provider of psychiatric healthcare. Apply for an application form or send your C.V. to:

Personnel Department

Charter Clinic Chelsea

1/5 Rother Walk

London SW8 4TZ

Tel: 01-351 1272

## HEAD OF LEGAL SERVICES

£20,000- £23,000

(Plus 5.4% pay award) plus 10% PRP

This is a new post reporting to the Director of Corporate Resources. The Head of Legal Services will control and manage a legal operation providing a comprehensive legal service to the Council and its constituent parts. Particular emphasis is placed on the effective management of the service to ensure work of the highest professional standard and to this end the successful applicant will enjoy a considerable degree of delegated authority.

The post will be offered on a three year Fixed Term Contract, reviewed every two years, incorporating performance appraisal and performance related pay. The nature of the contract reflects the new and positive attitude being adopted by the Council following a restructuring designed to enable us to meet the challenges now being faced by local government. The contract is designed to reward achievers who will have the opportunity of having their contract renewed each second anniversary, in addition to benefitting annually from performance related pay.



## LEGAL &amp; FINANCIAL

By Edward Fennell

## Career lines still run to the cities

Fast-stream lawyers are reluctant to move out of London

I have always said that if British Rail wanted to clean up its act, it had better take exemplary action against commuters. After all, it is the hordes of foul-mouthed and dishevelled passengers, and chief among them the accountants and solicitors, who are largely responsible for the thousands of complaints that British Rail receives each year.

Well, I am happy to say that at last BR is following my advice. The punitive fare rises mooted two weeks ago should go a long way towards ridding the railways of the rowdies and keeping them back where they belong.

And not just that. Professional firms in the Midlands and East Anglia are likely to benefit as well. As long-distance commuting lawyers and accountants are driven off the tracks, chances are they will look to local firms for employment. That perennial problem of recruitment in towns such as Birmingham, Coventry, Northampton and Peterborough will at last be solved.

According to Carl Batty, a legal employment adviser who works for the Gabriel Duffy Consultancy, most London lawyers are surprisingly ignorant about the

quality of work done among the top-ranking provincial firms.

Certainly my own experience suggests that the leading firms in the top regional centres offer a challenge and a breadth of work that would not be beneath the talents of most city lawyers. Despite this, there is reluctance to leave the capital.

Said Mr Batty: "Experienced lawyers with a track record of work with a big City firm are like gold-dust. They are welcomed with open arms by the major provincial firms. But only very few of them will think of moving out of London."

Certainly there are strong signs that very few professional and managerial staff these days are prepared to relocate for their careers. Valerie Fairbank, for example, a consultant in the Executive Selection and Search Division of Pear Marwick McLintock, reports a pronounced resistance by middle and top accountants to move house and family for their jobs.

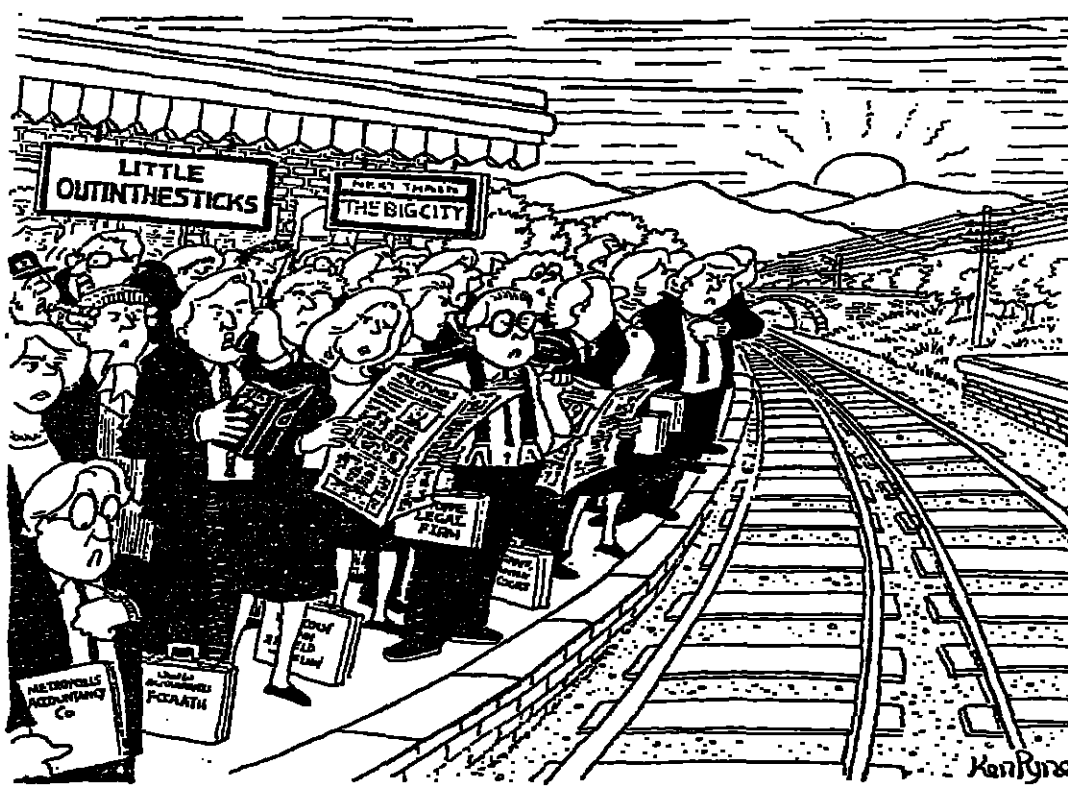
Ms Fairbank said: "There has been a definite trend in the past year or so against moving home and we are now having to take this seriously into account in our selection. Though a lot of can-

didates assure us of their willingness to move during the early stages of the application process, when it comes to offering them the job, they frequently turn it down if it involves a move.

"These days you have to be talking about a really exceptional job to induce people to relocate." Ms Fairbank cites a number of reasons for this and not simply the significance of the house-price differential between North and South. Of course, fear that the new job might not work out compounds the financial gamble of a major house move. But even more serious is the emergence of the serious "dual-career" family in which both husband and wife require fast-stream occupations.

The need to find two jobs in the new area, plus the problem of shifting children out of school, often comes through as a major deterrent. The net result is that a severe brake is now being applied to that concept of a highly mobile and flexible professional class which was once regarded as vital to a thriving economy.

In response to this reluctance to relocate, Ms Fairbank and her colleagues now take into account, more than ever before, where her applicants live and their access-



ability to the new position. If they had to move house, it would count against them.

Yet though people are less prepared to move lock, stock, and barrel for a job they do seem willing to commute longer and longer distances — at least until the recent hints about BR fares. A daily-commutable applicant is a much better bet than one who will need to move home.

So what is it that persuades the occasional lawyer to up-sticks

and move elsewhere? According to Carl Batty, there are only a few cases of people genuinely convinced that the quality of life is better outside London (a truth which the recent Mintel report detailed in depth). More usually, it is a story of "local boy makes good".

Mr Batty commented: "When people are prepared to move, it is because they want to go back to their roots. It is not uncommon for someone to grow up in, say,

Leeds, go away to university, get a few years in London under his other belt with one of the big firms and then return home and capitalize on the experience."

Of course, what also figures prominently for lawyers and accountants is the partnership prospects. Competition for partnerships in the big London firms is intense, whereas if you leave such a firm for the provinces you may well achieve partner status in a couple of years.

Executive - employment consultants in the United States also report that professional and managerial staff no longer want to move great distances to fulfil the American dream. The frontier spirit is being extinguished, apparently on the subway into Wall Street

Even so, things can go wrong. A solicitor acquaintance of mine moved 60-odd miles out of London on the implicit assumption that a partnership would be promptly available in his new firm. When that prospect gradually faded, the whole relationship went sour and within a matter of months he had to pack up his family and return to the capital. It was a disillusioning and disappointing experience all round.

Of course, where the large accountancy firms have an edge over the lawyers is their network of regional offices which permits a manager to move from London to secure a partnership in the Midlands or the North, while staying within the "family" of the firm. Opinions and practices vary, but undoubtedly in some of the Big Eight it is easier to get a partnership away from the capital.

Is that also going to be the case in the large law firms, as they start establishing regional practices? Will a Reading partnership at Turner Kenneth Brown be worth less than a London one? Or St Albans be rated second-class at Theodore Goddard? Or, indeed, London be a higher-prestige post than Birmingham for Pinsent & Co?

Legal Brief is on page 28

## City/West End

## TAX PARTNER

We are instructed by a distinguished practice to select and introduce an eminently suitable Tax Solicitor capable of heading a department offering personal tax advice to their clients; a good knowledge of corporate tax matters would certainly be an advantage. The appointee should aspire to imminent partnership. The remuneration package is very attractive.

## INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

This is an opportunity for a solicitor with one to four years experience in commercial litigation and interested in moving towards Intellectual Property within a highly respected city practice. Training and supervision will be available. Emphasis will be placed on good academic achievement. The salary offered is certainly above average.

## COMPANY COMMERCIAL

A very respected and progressive central London practice wish to augment their already successful department with another capable Assistant Solicitor who will be given first class training to include joint ventures, mergers and acquisitions, group re-organisations, franchising and corporate finance. This appointment would suit someone with about 18 months experience and perhaps seeking "blue chip" work.

## Greater London

## CONVEYANCING &amp; MARKET

A small and friendly practice in Swiss Cottage, North West London, is presently enjoying a steadily increasing workload and offers an immediate opportunity for an ambitious young solicitor to undertake some quality residential conveyancing and share in the growth of the practice.

## GENERAL PRACTICE £18 K

This Ealing practice has an immediate vacancy for a good and experienced all rounder to undertake a general workload likely to be comprised of conveyancing and litigation with some trust/probate. Very real prospects.

## Out of London

## CRIMINAL

A Criminal Advocate with up to 3 years PQE is sought by this established Middlesex practice to handle a high volume of all types of Magistrates Court work and subsequent criminal work. Office and courts conveniently located. Position could suit either a solicitor or a barrister re-qualifying.

## NON-CONTENTIOUS To £25 K

We have been instructed to introduce to this small but established practice near Wimbledon a solicitor who would like to be involved largely with residential conveyancing plus other work if desired. Prospects are excellent.

## TRUST AND

## PROBATE £ EXCELLENT

An opening exists in this highly regarded practice on the outskirts of West London for a newly or recently qualified solicitor who would like to specialise in this field. Progressive, modern technology and excellent back-up.

**Law Personnel**  
Staff specialists to the legal profession worldwide  
85 Aldwych, London WC2B 4JF. Tel: 01-242 1281  
222 King's Cross Road

HATTEN, ASPLIN,  
CHANNOR & GLENNY  
SOLICITORS

require a SOLICITOR with enthusiasm and ability to work with minimal supervision in non contentious matters at their GRAYS office close to the M25. A generous salary and excellent career prospects are offered to the successful candidate.

Telephone John Trull on (0375) 374851 or write with full C.V. to: 90 Orsett Road, Grays, Essex RM17 5ER



COMMISSION  
FOR THE  
NEW TOWNS

HEAD OF LEGAL SERVICES  
LONDON (VICTORIA)

£25,266 - £26,649 + generous benefits

We are looking for someone with demonstrable management skills to lead and motivate a wide range of staff, and sufficient depth of professional knowledge and experience to deal with legal work of considerable complexity.

The Commission is currently responsible for the management and disposal of the commercial and industrial assets of sixteen substantially developed English new towns (sales by the end of March 1988 exceeding £300m). The remaining three English new town development corporations (Warrington & Runcorn, Telford and Milton Keynes) will be transferred to the Commission by 1992.

Working closely with the Deputy Director and deputising for him on legal matters when required, your key responsibilities will be to manage and organise all legal work carried out at Headquarters and in the regional offices, provide legal advice, liaise with consultants, and coordinate the integration of incoming towns in relation to the legal function.

In addition to the salary shown above, we can offer you:

- \* Generous relocation expenses where appropriate
- \* Lease car
- \* Lunchtime Vouchers (£32 per month)
- \* 30 days annual leave
- \* Accident and Life Assurance
- \* Opportunity for performance payments

For further information on this position, please contact:

Mr Les Field, Deputy Director of Finance,  
Administration and Legal Services on 01-828 7722 (ext. 238).

Alternatively, further written details and application forms are available from the Personnel Section on 01-828 7722 (ext. 315).

Closing Date: 14th September 1988.  
Ref: LJ

## STATES OF JERSEY

ASSISTANT LAW  
DRAFTSMAN -  
STATES GREFFE

Salary Range:  
Up to £29,322 per annum

Ref: 887

An opportunity will shortly arise for a qualified lawyer to be appointed as Assistant Law Draftsman and join a small team of professional legislative draftsmen employed by the Government of the Island of Jersey.

Applicants should be over 35 years of age, and qualified either as a Barrister or a Solicitor, with at least 10 years practical legal experience. Ideally 5 of these years would have been spent in legislative drafting.

Jersey is a self-governing Island with its own elected legislature (called "the States of Jersey") of politically independent members. It is independent of the United Kingdom for all purposes except defence and international affairs. The Island's Government consists of Committees composed of elected members of the States supported by the Jersey Civil Service. All committees have statutory authority to promote legislation, both principal and subordinate.

The Law Drafting Section, of which the Assistant Law Draftsman is part, is responsible for drafting the whole range of legislation, principal and subordinate, for the States of Jersey and its Committees.

The appointment will be for a contract of five years duration or may be offered on a permanent basis.

Application form and job description available from the States Personnel Department, Cyril Le Marquand House, P.O. Box 60, The Parade, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I. Telephone 0534 79111 ext. 213. Closing date: 23rd September, 1988.

HONG KONG  
CORPORATE LAWYER

Experienced corporate lawyer required for commercial practice in Hong Kong. The practice, which is a substantial one handles predominantly public company work. Salary unlimited for the right applicant who will be offered partnership after a satisfactory introductory period. Interviews will take place in London on or about 26th September.

Please apply in writing with cv in the first instance to:

Anthony Rose,  
Killowen House,  
Bayshill Road, CHELTENHAM,  
Gloucestershire, GL50 3AW.

Legal Adviser  
Employment  
Law Group

The CBI's Employment Law Group monitors developments in the law relating to employment and industrial relations in the UK and the European Community. It has an established role advising member companies on practical problems and representing the views of business to Government and in the Media.

The Group now seeks a qualified lawyer to join the team. Candidates should be solicitors or barristers specialising in employment law.

Post qualification experience will be an advantage but newly qualified candidates should not be deterred from applying.

Salary will be commensurate with qualifications and experience.

Please reply enclosing comprehensive CV and stating present salary to Personnel Department, Confederation of British Industry, Centre Point, 103 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1DU.

## Solicitor

Negotiable salary, plus  
car and Private Health Cover

Kier Limited is the divisional holding company of the construction interests of Beazer PLC, with a turnover in excess of £450 million.

We wish to appoint a recently admitted, enthusiastic and capable Solicitor to join the Legal Department, which forms part of the Head Office management team.

The work of the department reflects the activities of a major building and civil engineering contractor. This new position will give the successful applicant the opportunity to obtain wide experience of a commercial organisation and construction law.

The successful applicant will display good interpersonal skills and an ability to make a positive contribution to the company.

We offer a negotiable salary, company car, immediate entry into contributory Pension Scheme, free Private Health Cover, Life Insurance and other fringe benefits.

To apply, please forward CV or contact:

J M Stamford, Company Personnel  
Manager, Kier Limited, Tempsford Hall,  
Sandy, Beds SG19 2BD.  
Telephone 0767 40111.

**KIER**  
A MEMBER OF THE BEAZER GROUP

ALL BOX NO. REPLIES  
SHOULD BE SENT TO:  
BOX NO. DEPT.  
P.O. BOX 484,  
VIRGINIA STREET,  
WAPPING,  
LONDON,  
E1 9DD.

ASSISTANT  
DIVISIONAL  
SOLICITOR

Ladbroke Racing Ltd, a major division of Ladbroke Group plc urgently require an Assistant Divisional Solicitor.

Based at our Head Office in Harrow the successful applicant will deal with commercial conveyancing, landlord and tenant agreements and applications for tenancies.

This post would ideally suit a newly qualified solicitor with good conveyancing experience in Articles who is looking for a first move into industry.

We will provide full training to ensure that the successful candidate has every opportunity to develop their management experience and progress his/her career with this expanding company.

In addition to a competitive salary you will receive an excellent benefits package which includes a company car, bonus scheme, free private medical cover as well as discounts at Hilton National Hotels and Texas Homecare.

For further details and an application form please write or phone: Miss Penny Wicks, Personnel Manager, Ladbroke Racing Ltd, Hanover House, Lyon Road, Harrow, Middlesex. Tel: 01-863 5600 ext. 2311.

**Ladbroke**  
your best bet

## LOCUMS

We can now offer a comprehensive locum service throughout Central and Greater London.

We are particularly keen to hear from experienced non-contentious lawyers (qualified in the U.K. or a related jurisdiction), but we welcome applications from lawyers with other specialist skills.

Contact us to explore our wide selection of vacancies, a small sample of which are listed below:

- Solely commercial property - Top City firm - indefinite booking.
- Conveyancing in Essex - suit Aussie's or Kiwi's with experience.
- Legal Executive needed - possibility of permanent - for document drafting.
- Purely Criminal - 3 months - North London.

Salaries are negotiable a.s.e. and many of the positions offer the opportunity to go permanent. Ring Liz French today for further details on 01-583 0073 (day) or 01-241 6245 (evenings & weekends).

6th FLOOR, 29-31 OXFORD STREET,  
LONDON W1R 1RE

**BADENOCH & CLARK**  
LONDON • BIRMINGHAM • BRISTOL • MELTON KEYNES • READING  
RECRUITMENT SPECIALISTS



## Law Report August 30 1988

## Breach of code by police not fatal to evidence

**Regina v Delaney**  
Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice French and Mr Justice Farnham (Judgment August 8)

The mere fact that there had been a breach of the *Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984* (s 66) did not mean that evidence had to be rejected. It was not part of the court's duty to rule a statement inadmissible simply to punish the police for failure to observe the Code.

Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, so stated when giving the judgment of the Court of Appeal allowing an appeal by Joseph Patrick Delaney, aged 19, from conviction by a 10 to 2 majority after a six-day trial at Lewes Crown Court Judge Gower, QC and a jury of 12 men and women on a girl aged three. He was sentenced to five years' youth custody.

Mr Peter Hunt, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant; Mr Stuart Stevens for the Crown.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that it was a "horrible" assault by whoever indecently assaulted the little girl. It was not difficult to imagine the feelings which that sort of offence engendered in the jury's minds.

In October 1986, 12 days after the assault, the appellant was questioned at his home about his movements on the day of the assault. He was then aged 17 and the evidence before the court from an educational psychologist was that he was educationally subnormal, with a low intelligence quotient.

His personality was such that, when being interviewed as a suspect, his quick emotional arousal might lead him to wish to rid himself of the interview by bringing it to an end.

Those were circumstances in which, *par excellence*, any interrogation should have been carried out with meticulous care to ensure that every rule of fairness, whether common law, statutory or otherwise, was observed.

Unhappily that was not what happened. After a 90-minute interview the appellant eventually said that it was he who had assaulted the little girl. He followed that up by further admissions at further interviews.

That admission was, in effect, the whole basis of the prosecution case. Without it the case against the appellant was non-existent.

The judge was called on to rule whether the confession should be admitted in evidence. It was submitted that, by virtue of section 76 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 it was his duty to reject it and that, by virtue of section 78, in his discretion he might reject it.

In a ruling which was as clear and succinct as one had come to expect from Judge Gower he ruled that the confession should be admitted. The appellant's case on appeal was that the ruling should have been otherwise.

The first interview of an hour and a half at the police station consisted until the very end of a series of denials by the appellant. Detective Constable Kitchen and Detective Constable Miller were the interviewing officers, and it was clear that they had come to the conclusion that the appellant was guilty.

Accordingly, even on their own account, they were at pains to minimise the gravity of the offence and to suggest that the real requirement for the offender was psychiatric help; that "people would be looking for ways of helping you with any problem you might have," that, in short, it was a case more for doctors than judges.

So much was apparent from the court beyond reasonable doubt that the confession (notwithstanding that it may be true) was not obtained as aforesaid.

By failing to make a contemporaneous note or, indeed, any note as soon as practicable, the officers deprived the court of what in all likelihood was the most cogent evidence as to what did induce the appellant to confess.

The judge and the prosecution had *pro tanto* disabled the court from knowing, to use Mr Hunt's phrase, what the appellant was saying.

The judge was entitled to ask himself why the officers broke the rules. Was it mere laziness or

might benefit the defence. The particular breaches did not directly affect the confession which the appellant made. They did, however, undoubtedly have an indirect effect.

Under section 76(2) of the Act, "... where ... it is represented to the court that the confession was or may have been obtained ... (b) in consequence of anything said or done which was likely, in the circumstances existing at the time, to render unreliable any confession which might be made by him in consequence thereof, the court shall not allow the confession to be given in evidence against him except in so far as the prosecution proves to the court beyond reasonable doubt that the confession (notwithstanding that it may be true) was not obtained as aforesaid."

By failing to make a contemporaneous note or, indeed, any note as soon as practicable, the officers deprived the court of what in all likelihood was the most cogent evidence as to what did induce the appellant to confess.

The judge and the prosecution had *pro tanto* disabled the court from knowing, to use Mr Hunt's phrase, what the appellant was saying.

The judge was entitled to ask himself why the officers broke the rules. Was it mere laziness or

was it something more devious? Was it a desire to conceal from the court the full truth of what suggestions they had held out to the defendant?

Those were matters which might well tip the scales in favour of the defendant and make it impossible for the judge to say that he was not satisfied beyond reasonable doubt and so to reject the evidence.

The judge, when considering the circumstances, concluded that the appellant, when he made his admission, did not think that the effect of it would be to enable him to go home. He thought, rightly, that the probability was that it would lead to him being kept in custody.

It was for those reasons that the judge concluded that, despite the flagrant and serious breaches of the Code, the confession was not obtained in consequence of anything said or done likely to render unreliable any confession made by the appellant in consequence of it.

Their Lordships hesitated to criticize that conclusion, coming as it did from the judge who had, moreover, heard both the appellant and the police officers and whose Lordships had, of course, not.

However, it seemed to their Lordships that it was not so much the question of immediate

release which was exercising the mind of the appellant at the interview. The evidence from the psychologist was that the appellant was poorly equipped to cope with sustained interrogation.

Had the judge paid the attention their Lordships thought he should have paid to the long-term expectation of the appellant rather than to the prospects of immediate release, had he paid more attention to the fact that the breaches of the Code deprived the court of the knowledge which should have been available to it of precisely what was said by the officers in the vital interview, the judge would and, their Lordships thought, should have ruled against the admission of the confession, particularly so against the background of the appellant's age, his backward mentality and the behaviour of the police and what they admittedly said to him.

Finally, their Lordships added, the judge was troubled about the case. They were likewise troubled. It was, in any event, in their judgment a case where the conviction could properly be described as unsafe and unsatisfactory.

The appeal was allowed and the conviction quashed.

Solicitors: Crown Prosecution Service, Lewes.

## QB transfers to county courts

**Practice Direction (County Courts: Transfers Outside London)**

A Practice Direction laying down guidance for the transfer of Queen's Bench Division actions in district registries and establishing a system for enabling the court to consider whether cases should be transferred to a county court for trial was signed by Lord Justice Watkins, senior presiding judge, on July 28 to come into effect on October 3.

Section 40 of the County Courts Act 1984 provides for the transfer of proceedings by the High Court of its own motion or on the application of any party to the proceedings (i) where the parties consent to the transfer, or (ii) where the amount in dispute is or is likely to be within the monetary jurisdiction of the county court, or (iii) where the proceedings are not likely to raise any important question of law or fact and are suitable for determination by a county court.

2 Immediately after an action has been set down for trial at the trial centre, the district registry of the trial centre shall place before the district registrar of the trial centre the documents in the case. The district registrar will thereupon decide (a) whether or not the action appears to be suitable for transfer to a county court, and (b) which county court appears to him to be the appropriate court to try the action. If an order for transfer were made.

3 The following types of case will normally not be considered suitable for transfer to a county court. Cases involving: (a) professional negligence; (b) fatal accidents (unless the damages are obviously modest); (c) allegations of fraud or undue influence; (d) jury trial; (e) claims against the police; (f) public rights or having special features of public interest; (g) novel or difficult points of law; (h) complicated disputes of fact or of expert evidence; (i) more than about £25,000; (j) trials likely to last more than five days.

4 The district registrar of the trial centre may, on notice in form 1 in the appendix to all parties to an action in which he has decided that the action appears to be suitable for transfer to a county court ("a notice of proposed transfer").

5 Any party objecting to the proposed transfer or to transfer to the court specified in the notice of proposed transfer shall, within 14 days after service upon him of such notice, give notice stating briefly the grounds of objection to the district registrar in form 2 in the appendix ("a notice of objection").

6 Where no notice of objection is received in the district registry within the time limited, the district registrar shall make an order transferring the action to the county court specified in the notice of proposed transfer.

7 Where notice of objection is received in the district registry from any party within the time limited, the district registrar

shall fix an appointment for consideration of the question of transfer and shall serve notice thereof on all parties to the action.

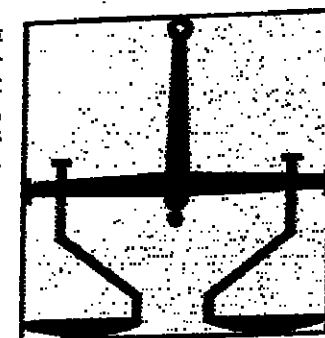
8 At the appointment, the district registrar will consider all relevant matters and in particular those mentioned in paragraph 3. Where unqualified damages are claimed he will normally expect to receive an indication whether the award is likely to be more or less than £25,000; and in personal injury cases he will expect up-to-date medical reports to be available.

After giving to all parties an opportunity to be heard, the district registrar will make an order transferring the action to a specified county court or will order that it remain in the High Court and will, in either case, make provision for the costs of the hearing.

9 Appeal from the order of the district registrar will lie to the presiding judge sitting on the circuit or to a High Court judge invited to act on his behalf by one of the presiding judges of the circuit.

10 Cases transferred to county courts under section 40 shall be heard by a circuit judge and not by a recorder or assistant recorder without the prior approval of a presiding judge. It was to be noted that the system for the Royal Courts of Justice remained as set out in *Practice Direction (County Courts: Transfer of Action)* ([1984] 1 WLR 1023) and *Practice Statement (Listings)* (*The Times* January 13).

## Off the field and into the courts



## LEGAL BRIEF

**Edward Grayson considers the recent judgment on a schoolboy's sports injury**

of the inherent risk of serious injury in the game of rugby; of the consequential need for personal accident insurance, and that the school had not arranged such insurance.

The catalyst was a Medical Officers of Schools Association (MOSA) report which reached Bedford School in July 1979, fifteen months before the boy's injuries on November 4, 1980, but not adopted by the school until July 1981. It had recommended most urgently "that schools must take out accident insurance for all their rugby players before the beginning of the 1979/80 season, so that schoolboys who become permanently disabled should receive a substantial sum to help supply their life long needs".

Van Oppen framed his case under two separate heads: first, alleged negligent instructions by the school's coaching staff to a 16½-year-old schoolboy, which was rejected on the evidence. Second, a novel attempt to extend the existing categories of negligent liability by alleging failure of the school to effect personal accident insurance cover: this was also rejected, but in circumstances creating food for further thought.

His advisers abandoned an initial claim for a general duty to insure against accidental injury arising from the pupil-school relationship; and concentrated this non-insurance attack upon an alleged failure to advise the plaintiff's father

where the defendants were under a duty to advise. Overwhelming medical evidence, as well as the basis for the MOSA recommendations, confirmed the nexus between schoolboy rugby playing injuries and "health or physical welfare". Ample judicial and parliamentary authority has long recognized school sport to be "purely educational", and a necessity for trustees to disclose information beneficial to anyone within a fiduciary-*locus parentis* area creates a duty well-known within the law.

Evidence tendered by the boy's father to have been ready to act upon any such information disclosed from the MOSA report was accepted by the judge. The apparent non-pursuit of any legal argument to threaten the trustees' failure of duty to tell the parents that they have an option to insure—therefore must create a query for further thoughts on this issue at some other time in comparable circumstances.

Such uncertainty will not surprise those familiar with the hidden traps within the area of sport and the law, described by the Rt Hon Denis Howell, MP, as a legal minefield. Fundamental differences of judicial and other legal opinions during the last decade have been exemplified when the House of Lords has reversed a trial judge and a Court of Appeal majority on two occasions: in 1980 to establish charitable status for the FA Youth Trust Deed, and in 1985 to uphold Leicester RFCs player's freedom of choice to play for England in South Africa without local council oppressive retaliation. In 1983 another Court of Appeal set aside J.P.R. Williams's £25,000 damages libel award and directed a new hearing because the trial judge had wrongly directed the jury on the International Rugby Board rules about amateur status!

Sport is undoubtedly meant for fun and healthy enjoyment; but its true fulfilment demands deep thought at all levels. That is the real reason to be learned from Bedford School's trustees' battle with its former pupil in London's High Court.

© Times Newspapers Ltd 1988  
Edward Grayson is a barrister and author of *Sport and the Law* (Batterworths 1988).

## TROWER, STILL &amp; KEELING

THE OMAN BRANCH OF  
TROWERS & HAMLINS

LAWYER WITH LITIGATION EXPERIENCE —  
THE SULTANATE OF OMAN

Trowers & Hamblins is looking for a 1 — 2 year qualified solicitor, who will have had commercial litigation experience to join its successful branch in Oman. Experience of banking, insurance or construction litigation will be an advantage.

Our Oman office comprises one partner and five other lawyers as well as full supporting staff and advanced technology. It handles a wide range of commercial work (both contentious and non-contentious) and has the support of a strong litigation department in London. It is a closely integrated and friendly office where hard work is a prerequisite.

This position carries a very attractive tax free remuneration package. 8 weeks annual leave, free accommodation, utilities and a suitable car. Please send your curriculum vitae in confidence to:

Nicholas Hills  
TROWERS & HAMLINS  
6 New Square  
Lincoln's Inn  
London WC2A 3RP

LONDON · MANCHESTER · EXETER  
THE SULTANATE OF OMAN  
ASSOCIATED FIRM IN SINGAPORE

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE MAGISTRATES' COURTS COMMITTEE  
Nottingham

## BARRISTERS/SOLICITORS

Are you looking for security and a good career structure? If you have passed your Part II Examinations, you will earn in excess of £12,000 per annum (pay award pending) and up to £17,000 after 3 years as a legal adviser in the Nottingham Magistrates' Courts. Opportunities exist for further promotion within the Service to salaries in excess of £30,000.

A full training is offered plus a casual car user allowance and removal expenses in appropriate cases. Nottingham is an attractive city and house prices are below the national average.

The work, whilst court based, is varied and interesting. Further details can be obtained from my deputy, Mr T G Moore on 0602 476345 or send a full C.V. together with names and addresses of two referees by Friday 16th September.

ANTHONY DESBRUSLAIS  
Clerk to the Magistrates' Courts Committee  
The Guildhall, Nottingham NG1 4BQ.

## AUTUMN CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

**West Country to £20,000**

Our client is an old established firm with branches throughout the West Country, committed to maintaining the tradition of personal service to clients whilst investing in the best of modern technology.

The partners of the practice as part of their on-going commitment presently require SOLICITOR(S) responsible for litigation policy within its branches and wishing to specialise in a chosen field, particularly one of the following:

**PERSONAL INJURY  
EMPLOYMENT LAW  
LICENSING LAW**

If you are a Solicitor or an experienced Legal Executive seeking a career move where hard work and commitment will be appropriately rewarded we would like to hear from you.

For further information please contact **TERRY ROSE, Regional Manager, quoting reference 88/A/137, either by telephone on Aylesbury (0296) 333040 or write to him at Daniels Bates Partnership Limited, 9 Prebendal Court, Oxford Road, Aylesbury HP19 3BY.**

**Daniels Bates Partnership**  
PROFESSIONAL RECRUITMENT

**Cambridge £ Above Market Rate**

This is an excellent opportunity for a career minded Property Lawyer to join a medium sized, long established practice located in central Cambridge. Our client has a sound client base and a tradition of quality legal service coupled with the efficiency that modern technology affords.

Due to an increasing workload the Partners now wish to appoint either a SOLICITOR (preferred age 25-30) or a LEGAL EXECUTIVE for their Property Department. The main emphasis of the position will be centred on Residential Conveyancing. He/she will be expected to play a key role in the further development of the Department which has almost unlimited potential due to the highly active local property market.

In addition to an excellent starting salary which will be above the local market rate, there are ample opportunities to develop and progress in a friendly working environment with this growing practice.

For further information please contact **SIMON BRISTOW, BA (HONS) LAW, quoting reference 88/L/6037, either by telephone on Leeds (0532) 461671 or write to him at Daniels Bates Partnership Limited, Joseph's Well, Hanover Walk, Park Lane, Leeds LS3 1AB.**

Also at: Sheffield, Hull, Darlington, Manchester, Middlesbrough and Nottingham

## CHARSLEY HARRISON

This 9 partner firm with offices throughout the Thames Valley has established an enviable reputation as one of the leading practices in the Home Counties. Their continuing success has given rise to the following vacancies:

**ASCOT**  
Non-Contentious To £25,000

A solicitor with at least one year's experience to handle a challenging but rewarding combination of commercial and residential property work together with a small amount of probate. The office is developing rapidly and the successful applicant will be encouraged to take an active role in the expansion. Salary and prospects are excellent.

**SLOUGH**  
Conveyancing To £20,000

An exciting opportunity for a young solicitor with an energetic personality to join a first-class team of lawyers handling a broad range of high quality residential conveyancing. The firm's principal office is located at the heart of one of the country's largest residential property development areas ensuring outstanding financial and career prospects.

For further information please contact Chris Wilson on 01-831 2000 (01-531 0693 evenings and weekends) or write to him at The Legal Division, Michael Page Partnership, 39-41 Parker Street, London WC2B 5LH.



**Michael Page Partnership**

International Recruitment Consultants  
London Bristol Windsor St Albans Leatherhead Birmingham Nottingham Manchester Leeds Newcastle-upon-Tyne Glasgow & Worldwide

## A COUNTRY LIFE FOR YOU?

## THATCHER &amp; HALLAM

solicitors

of Midsomer Norton, Bath need Solicitors to fill vacancies created by continuing expansion and the recent acquisition of another practice.

We are looking for:

- (i) an assistant to undertake non-contentious work, and in particular agricultural law, landlord and tenant issues, estate development and planning work and some trust and estate taxation.
- (ii) a newly admitted (or about to be) assistant to undertake work with a partner specialising in corporate/commercial areas.
- (iii) two newly admitted (or about to be) assistants to work exclusively in the field of common law concentrating on a variety of litigious issues.

The vacancies exist both in our Midsomer Norton offices and our branches in South Avon and Somerset.

We do not offer an easy life - just a better one.

Apply to: The Staff Partner  
Thatcher & Hallam  
Island House  
Midsomer Norton  
Bath BA3 2JH (Ref. JGM)  
or telephone 0761 414646.

QUALITY  
LOCUM  
SERVICE

IMMEDIATE ASSIGNMENTS  
CALL NOW  
RING PAUL PRESCOTT ON  
01-748 1821  
EXCELLENT  
RATES

ALL BOX NO. REPLY  
BOX NO. DEPT.  
P.O. BOX 484  
VIRGINIA STREET,  
WAPPING,  
LONDON,  
E1 9DD.







# Tyranny of TV's absurd schedule

Simon Barnes

New York — The US Open Tennis Tournament has acquired a reputation. Not as a sporting event, but as a media-for-TV spectacular, a sort of celebrity *jeux sans frontières* custom-made for East Coast prime time.

Advertisers love it. And that means the CBS Television Company loves it. They are reckoned to have paid \$15 million (nearly \$9 million) for this game show. They don't pay money like that just for camera positions, either. They demand control — and they get it. That is, control of the scheduling of matches: the right to place a lot of night games at the time of the tournament is played on the East Coast and prime time here is, naturally, after dark. And that can lead to some ludicrous situations.

Last year Pat Cash lost in the first round to a Swedish, called Peter Lundgren, in a match that ended shortly before 1 a.m. No doubt Cash carried it off with his customary grace and charm. Gabriela Sabatini had a match that finished at 1.19 a.m.

## Top players in the late, late show

Last year's tournament was famous for two rather special scheduling binges: Lori McNeil and Zina Garrison, both black Americans, played one of the matches of the tournament at 11 in the morning, on an outside court, with no television. Are black players not box office?

With the men's semi-finals, the schedulers had a choice. The match had to start at 10 in the morning because of rain delays. Edberg and Wilander was one match: both had played hard matches on successive days. The second match was Lendl-Conners: both fresh from two days off.

So the Swedes played a four-set blinder — at 10 in the morning. The big Saturday afternoon audience saw Conners and Lendl's previous 13 meetings with Lendl, win a total of six games.

Oh, and the scheduling of this men's semi-final day, the so-called Super Saturday, puts the men's singles final between the two men's semi-finals, without a set starting time. It is the only grand slam tournament to do such a thing.

Let us have one of the supervisors, Ken Farrar, sum up: "This is an American tournament. Let's face it, we're selling a product, and Ken Farrar is perfectly correct, perfectly within his rights. He is also stupid.

Professional sport has a symbiotic relationship with television. Sport needs good television coverage, and television needs, or at least, uses, good sport where it finds it. But the trouble is that when television gains control of the event, sporting common sense goes out of the window.

## Pro-am mentality of TV coverage

In an unceasing effort to make sport more appealing, to make the uncommitted, they damage and cheapen and demystify any event they can. The entire nature of the coverage becomes targeted at the fringe viewer, until the event loses its special altogether and becomes just another TV show.

The cameras in the dressing room, the microphones in the corner of the boxing ring, the cameras on the team buses, all these gimmicks take something away and put absolutely nothing back. Sportsmen are turned into pouter-sporting dummies in interviews at the finishing tape, from under their horses' hooves at the Derby finish, in the centre circle after the match.

Above all, television concentrates on the big name: the celeb, the wise-cracker, the show-boater, the famous, the beer. All of which is to miss the point of sport completely: good sport, good television sport, is about competition: tense, tight, poised, finely balanced on a pinpoint of excellence.

Television prefers the names and the faces: it has a kind of pro-am mentality. In short, it is not concerned with the pursuit of excellence. Instead, in the belief that this is what the public wants, it is too often concerned with the pursuit of mediocrity.

The more sport they have on television, the better I am pleased: I cannot deny that I am a television sports junkie. When television gets control of an event, it has a little magic. Everything it touches turns to dross.

# Question mark over Graf achieving titles grand slam

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, New York

When asked for a season ticket to Shea Stadium (the railroad stop for Flushing Meadows), the ticket clerk at Great Neck was puzzled. "Do they play tennis every day?" They do indeed: for 14 consecutive days, in fact, in the last grand slam tournament of 1988, the United States championships.

It had been good to take in gulps of sea air from Long Island Sound, and good to savour anew the local pleasures of clams, shrimps, and mussels. But one has to work. Pleasure is a commodity seldom associated with Flushing Meadows, half way between Great Neck and the litter-strewn concrete jungle of Manhattan.

On the other hand these championships are important. Mats Wilander, champion of Australia and France, could win this title and thus emerge as the man of the year. Steffi Graf would become the fourth woman to complete a grand slam of the four major titles. The only question mark against her is that at the age of 19 she may be vulnerable to the emotional stress.

The singles semi-finals predicted by the seedings and draw are Ivan Lendl v Andre Agassi, Stefan Edberg v Wilander, Graf v Chris Evert, and Pam Shriver v Martina Navratilova.

Edberg's section of the draw

includes Boris Becker and Wilander's includes Miloslav Mečíř, Henri Leconte, and John McEnroe. Shriver must be wary of Gabriela Sabatini and Claudia Kohde-Kilsch. Navratilova may have to deal with Natalya Zvereva.

The British contenders are Jeremy Bates, Andrew Castle, Sara Gomer, Jo Durie, Clare Wood and Monica Javer, a Californian who has an English mother and a preference for representing Europe's best known offshore island.

Bates and Castle, who were on opposite sides of the net in a semi-final of the Australian doubles championship, had a similar experience on Sunday in the final of a tournament played at Ryebrook, New York. But both had changed partners.

The first day of the US championships was quickly afflicted by unpleasant humidity and, after less than an hour and 20 minutes of tennis was interrupted by rain. This gave us time to reflect on Agassi, aged 18, who beat Jonas Svensson, Becker and Yannick Noah in the run-in tournament at Jericho (Long Island edition).

Predictably, the Agassi-Noah final was fun for players and spectators alike. These players have much in common. They regard themselves as entertainers but, as Agassi

pointed out: "It's draining to try to entertain the crowd the whole match when you're doing it on your own."

Noah said the match had been enjoyable, "fun to play". Once, Noah was resentful when a service was called a fault. Agassi told him: "They had to see it to call it. Slow it down."

The total prize money for the five main championships here is \$2,215,686. It is the richest of grand slam tournaments and, because of separate day and night programmes, the best attended. But in other respects the US championships do not compare favourably with those of Wimbledon, France and Australia and there is a move to shift the tournament elsewhere in the area a few years hence — a move inevitably opposed by the local authorities in the Flushing Meadows area.

Finally, one has to report that the Republican team for presidential and vice-presidential candidature could have some sporting conflicts should they move into the White House. George Bush is an enthusiastic tennis player but Dan Quayle, his running mate, is among the few senators who can play golf to a 12 handicap. One wonders what they will do in their spare time, assuming they have any.

## GOLF

# Quick promotion for Montgomerie Neumann surges to second

By Mitchell Platts

Tony Jacklin, Europe's Ryder Cup captain, left the German Open before Severiano Ballesteros celebrated another success but Ballesteros's victory will have surprised Jacklin in the least. Even in the Spaniard's so-called team years, Jacklin maintained that Ballesteros was the best golfer in the world.

Yet even the perceptive Jacklin will have been mildly surprised by Colin Montgomerie's elevation in nine months from amateur international to playing with Sandy Lyle and Gordon Brand Jr in Scotland's team for the Dunhill Cup at St Andrews in October.

In 12 months' time, Jacklin will finalize his test for a second defence of the Ryder Cup and Montgomerie's arrival provides considerable food for thought after the victories of Barry Lane (Bell's Scottish Open) and Peter Baker (Benson & Hedges International).

The implication is that the times are changing. With Montgomerie replacing Sam Torrance in the Dunhill Cup team, and Lane representing England with Nick Faldo and Mark James, so that there is no place for Howard Clark.

There is a school of thought, supported by Ballesteros, that too many team events are on the world calendar. Even so, it would appear that all of these team tournaments will be beneficial to Europe's prospects in the Ryder Cup.

Baker, Lane and Montgomerie will benefit from the experience gleaned from playing for their country. If they are to graduate to Ryder Cup status they have to become accustomed to the pressures associated with team golf.

Jacklin as a captain is second to none, and in Ballesteros he is fully aware that he has the perfect partner.

"Seve is my eyes and ears to the players. I'm not there, he is. I also know that he will also talk to me individually if I need him to. He is a tremendous inspiration to everybody."

Ballesteros takes more interest in emerging players than some observers might be aware. It was only on Thursday in Frankfurt that one partnered Ballesteros for the first time. "I thought something like that was bound to happen soon," Lane said. "So as I had never met Seve I introduced myself to him a month ago at the Scottish Open. I simply said: 'My name is Barry Lane.' Seve replied: 'I know you you are. You won the Scottish Open in very good style.'"

Montgomerie has made an impression far quicker than most players. He shrewdly arranged for the experienced Willie Aitchison, the Trevino's caddy at the Open Championship, to work for him.

"I don't think I could have made it without him," Montgomerie said. "I hardened up during four years of top amateur golf, including playing in the Walker Cup, but I'm still a rookie as a pro. Willie kept my feet on the ground."

Aitchison, whose reward will be a trip to Australia in December for the World Cup should Montgomerie be confirmed as a member of Scotland's team, said: "Colin battled the pressure even better than I thought he would. He needed a solid round, he scored 70 and he only missed two greens."

Ken Schofield, the executive director of the PGA European Tour, is also convinced by the new recruit. "He has proved you can make a rapid transition from amateur to professional. It must be good for the future of European golf."

## Sussex sweep through

By Chris Smart

Sussex emerged as favourites for the English boys inter-counties title yesterday when they brushed aside the challenge of Yorkshire 6-2-2 in the High Post course at Salisbury.

Marcus Groombridge, a scratch handicapper from Ifield, recorded the most significant win, beating Ian Garbutt, the England international by 4 and 3.

Sussex today face Shropshire and Herefordshire, who beat Dorset 7-2.

RESULTS: Sussex v Yorkshire (Sussex division) 6-2-2. 1. Marcus Groombridge 4 and 3; 2. M Groombridge 5 and 3; 3. M Groombridge 6 and 2; 4. M Groombridge 7 and 1; 5. M Groombridge 8 and 1; 6. M Groombridge 9 and 1; 7. M Groombridge 10 and 1; 8. M Groombridge 11 and 1; 9. M Groombridge 12 and 1; 10. M Groombridge 13 and 1; 11. M Groombridge 14 and 1; 12. M Groombridge 15 and 1; 13. M Groombridge 16 and 1; 14. M Groombridge 17 and 1; 15. M Groombridge 18 and 1; 16. M Groombridge 19 and 1; 17. M Groombridge 20 and 1; 18. M Groombridge 21 and 1; 19. M Groombridge 22 and 1; 20. M Groombridge 23 and 1; 21. M Groombridge 24 and 1; 22. M Groombridge 25 and 1; 23. M Groombridge 26 and 1; 24. M Groombridge 27 and 1; 25. M Groombridge 28 and 1; 26. M Groombridge 29 and 1; 27. M Groombridge 30 and 1; 28. M Groombridge 31 and 1; 29. M Groombridge 32 and 1; 30. M Groombridge 33 and 1; 31. M Groombridge 34 and 1; 32. M Groombridge 35 and 1; 33. M Groombridge 36 and 1; 34. M Groombridge 37 and 1; 35. M Groombridge 38 and 1; 36. M Groombridge 39 and 1; 37. M Groombridge 40 and 1; 38. M Groombridge 41 and 1; 39. M Groombridge 42 and 1; 40. M Groombridge 43 and 1; 41. M Groombridge 44 and 1; 42. M Groombridge 45 and 1; 43. M Groombridge 46 and 1; 44. M Groombridge 47 and 1; 45. M Groombridge 48 and 1; 46. M Groombridge 49 and 1; 47. M Groombridge 50 and 1; 48. M Groombridge 51 and 1; 49. M Groombridge 52 and 1; 50. M Groombridge 53 and 1; 51. M Groombridge 54 and 1; 52. M Groombridge 55 and 1; 53. M Groombridge 56 and 1; 54. M Groombridge 57 and 1; 55. M Groombridge 58 and 1; 56. M Groombridge 59 and 1; 57. M Groombridge 60 and 1; 58. M Groombridge 61 and 1; 59. M Groombridge 62 and 1; 60. M Groombridge 63 and 1; 61. M Groombridge 64 and 1; 62. M Groombridge 65 and 1; 63. M Groombridge 66 and 1; 64. M Groombridge 67 and 1; 65. M Groombridge 68 and 1; 66. M Groombridge 69 and 1; 67. M Groombridge 70 and 1; 68. M Groombridge 71 and 1; 69. M Groombridge 72 and 1; 70. M Groombridge 73 and 1; 71. M Groombridge 74 and 1; 72. M Groombridge 75 and 1; 73. M Groombridge 76 and 1; 74. M Groombridge 77 and 1; 75. M Groombridge 78 and 1; 76. M Groombridge 79 and 1; 77. M Groombridge 80 and 1; 78. M Groombridge 81 and 1; 79. M Groombridge 82 and 1; 80. M Groombridge 83 and 1; 81. M Groombridge 84 and 1; 82. M Groombridge 85 and 1; 83. M Groombridge 86 and 1; 84. M Groombridge 87 and 1; 85. M Groombridge 88 and 1; 86. M Groombridge 89 and 1; 87. M Groombridge 90 and 1; 88. M Groombridge 91 and 1; 89. M Groombridge 92 and 1; 90. M Groombridge 93 and 1; 91. M Groombridge 94 and 1; 92. M Groombridge 95 and 1; 93. M Groombridge 96 and 1; 94. M Groombridge 97 and 1; 95. M Groombridge 98 and 1; 96. M Groombridge 99 and 1; 97. M Groombridge 100 and 1; 98. M Groombridge 101 and 1; 99. M Groombridge 102 and 1; 100. M Groombridge 103 and 1; 101. M Groombridge 104 and 1; 102. M Groombridge 105 and 1; 103. M Groombridge 106 and 1; 104. M Groombridge 107 and 1; 105. M Groombridge 108 and 1; 106. M Groombridge 109 and 1; 107. M Groombridge 110 and 1; 108. M Groombridge 111 and 1; 109. M Groombridge 112 and 1; 110. M Groombridge 113 and 1; 111. M Groombridge 114 and 1; 112. M Groombridge 115 and 1; 113. M Groombridge 116 and 1; 114. M Groombridge 117 and 1; 115. M Groombridge 118 and 1; 116. M Groombridge 119 and 1; 117. M Groombridge 120 and 1; 118. M Groombridge 121 and 1; 119. M Groombridge 122 and 1; 120. M Groombridge 123 and 1; 121. M Groombridge 124 and 1; 122. M Groombridge 125 and 1; 123. M Groombridge 126 and 1; 124. M Groombridge 127 and 1; 125. M Groombridge 128 and 1; 126. M Groombridge 129 and 1; 127. M Groombridge 130 and 1; 128. M Groombridge 131 and 1; 129. M Groombridge 132 and 1; 130. M Groombridge 133 and 1; 131. M Groombridge 134 and 1; 132. M Groombridge 135 and 1; 133. M Groombridge 136 and 1; 134. M Groombridge 137 and 1; 135. M Groombridge 138 and 1; 136. M Groombridge 139 and 1; 137. M Groombridge 140 and 1; 138. M Groombridge 141 and 1; 139. M Groombridge 142 and 1; 140. M Groombridge 143 and 1; 141. M Groombridge 144 and 1; 142. M Groombridge 145 and 1; 143. M Groombridge 146 and 1; 144. M Groombridge 147 and 1; 145. M Groombridge 148 and 1; 146. M Groombridge 149 and 1; 147. M Groombridge 150 and 1; 148. M Groombridge 151 and 1; 149. M Groombridge 152 and 1; 150. M Groombridge 153 and 1; 151. M Groombridge 154 and 1; 152. M Groombridge 155 and 1; 153. M Groombridge 156 and 1; 154. M Groombridge 157 and 1; 155. M Groombridge 158 and 1; 156. M Groombridge 159 and 1; 157. M Groombridge 160 and 1; 158. M Groombridge 161 and 1; 159. M Groombridge 162 and 1; 160. M Groombridge 163 and 1; 161. M Groombridge 164 and 1; 162. M Groombridge 165 and 1; 163. M Groombridge 166 and 1; 164. M Groombridge 167 and 1; 165. M Groombridge 168 and 1; 166. M Groombridge 169 and 1; 167. M Groombridge 170 and 1; 168. M Groombridge 171 and 1; 169. M Groombridge 172 and 1; 170. M Groombridge 173 and 1; 171. M Groombridge 174 and 1; 172. M Groombridge 175 and 1; 173. M Groombridge 176 and 1; 174. M Groombridge 177 and 1; 175. M Groombridge 178 and 1; 176. M Groombridge 179 and 1; 177. M Groombridge 180 and 1; 178. M Groombridge 181 and 1; 179. M Groombridge 182 and 1; 180. M Groombridge 183 and 1; 181. M Groombridge 184 and 1; 182. M Groombridge 185 and 1; 183. M Groombridge 186 and 1; 184. M Groombridge 187 and 1; 185. M Groombridge 188 and 1; 186. M Groombridge 189 and 1; 187. M Groombridge 190 and 1; 188. M Groombridge 191 and 1; 189. M Groombridge 192 and 1; 190. M Groombridge 193 and 1; 191. M Groombridge 194 and 1; 192. M Groombridge 195 and 1; 193. M Groombridge 196 and 1; 194. M Groombridge 197 and 1; 195. M Groombridge 198 and 1; 196. M Groombridge 199 and 1; 197. M Groombridge 200 and 1; 198. M Groombridge 201 and 1; 199. M Groombridge 202 and 1; 200. M Groombridge 203 and 1; 201. M Groombridge 204 and 1; 202. M Groombridge 205 and 1; 203. M Groombridge 206 and 1; 204. M Groombridge 207 and 1; 205. M Groombridge 208 and 1; 206. M Groombridge 209 and 1; 207. M Groombridge 210 and 1; 208. M Groombridge 211 and 1; 209. M Groombridge 212 and 1; 210. M Groombridge 213 and 1; 211. M Groombridge 214 and 1; 212. M Groombridge 215 and 1; 213. M Groombridge 216 and 1; 214. M Groombridge 217 and 1; 215. M Groombridge 218 and 1; 216. M Groombridge 219 and 1; 217. M Groombridge 220 and 1; 218. M Groombridge 221 and 1; 219. M Groombridge 222 and 1; 220. M Groombridge 223 and 1; 221. M Groombridge 224 and 1; 222. M Groombridge 225 and 1; 223. M Groombridge 226 and 1; 224. M Groombridge 227 and 1; 225. M Groombridge 228 and 1; 226. M Groombridge 229 and 1; 227. M Groombridge 230 and 1; 228. M Groombridge 231 and 1; 229. M Groombridge 232 and 1; 230. M Groombridge 233 and 1; 231. M Groombridge 234 and 1; 232. M Groombridge 235 and 1; 233. M Groombridge 236 and 1; 234. M Groombridge 237 and 1; 235. M Groombridge 238 and 1; 236. M Groombridge 239 and 1; 237. M Groombridge 240 and 1; 238. M Groombridge 241 and 1; 239. M Groombridge 242 and 1; 240. M Groombridge 243 and 1; 241. M Groombridge 244 and 1; 242. M Groombridge 245 and 1; 243. M Groombridge 246 and 1; 244. M Groombridge 247 and 1; 245. M Groombridge 248 and 1; 246. M Groombridge 249 and 1; 247. M Groombridge 250 and 1; 248. M Groombridge 251 and 1; 249. M Groombridge 252 and 1; 250. M Groombridge 253 and 1; 251. M Groombridge 254 and 1; 252. M Groombridge 255 and 1; 253. M Groombridge 256 and 1; 254. M Groombridge 257 and 1; 255. M Groombridge 258 and 1; 256. M Groombridge 259 and 1; 257. M Groombridge 260 and 1; 258. M Groombridge 261 and 1; 259. M Groombridge 262 and 1; 260. M Groombridge 263 and 1; 261. M Groombridge 264 and 1; 262. M Groombridge 265 and 1; 263. M Groombridge 266 and 1; 264. M Groombridge 267 and 1; 265. M Groombridge 268 and 1; 266. M Groombridge 269 and 1; 267. M Groombridge 270 and 1; 268. M Groombridge 271 and 1; 269. M Groombridge 272 and 1; 270. M Groombridge 273 and 1; 271. M Groombridge 274 and 1; 272. M Groombridge 275 and 1; 273. M Groombridge 276 and 1; 274. M Groombridge 277 and 1; 275. M Groombridge 278 and 1; 276. M Groombridge 279 and 1; 277. M Groombridge 280 and 1; 278. M Groombridge 281 and 1; 279. M Groombridge 282 and 1; 280. M Groombridge 283 and 1; 281. M Groombridge 284 and 1; 282. M Groombridge 285 and 1; 283. M Groombridge 286 and 1; 284. M Groombridge 287 and 1; 285. M Groombridge 288 and 1; 286. M Groombridge 289 and 1; 287. M Groombridge 290 and 1; 288. M Groombridge 291 and 1; 289. M Groombridge 292 and 1; 290. M Groombridge 293 and 1; 291. M Groombridge 294 and 1; 292. M Groombridge 295 and 1; 293. M Groombridge 296 and 1; 294. M Groombridge 297 and 1; 295. M Groombridge 298 and 1; 296. M Groombridge 299 and 1; 297. M Groombridge 300 and 1; 298. M Groombridge 301 and 1; 299. M Groombridge 302 and 1; 300. M Groombridge 303 and 1; 301. M Groombridge 304 and 1; 302. M Groombridge 305 and 1; 303. M Groombridge 306 and 1; 304. M Groombridge 307 and 1; 305. M Groombridge 308 and 1; 306. M Groombridge 309 and 1; 307. M Groombridge 310 and 1; 308. M Groombridge 311 and 1; 309. M Groombridge 312 and 1; 310. M Groombridge 313 and 1; 311. M Groombridge 314 and 1; 312. M Groombridge 315 and 1; 313. M Groombridge 316 and 1; 314. M Groombridge 317 and 1; 315. M Groombridge 318 and 1; 316. M Groombridge 319 and 1; 317. M Groombridge 320 and 1; 318. M Groombridge 321 and 1; 319. M Groombridge 322 and 1; 320. M Groombridge 323 and 1; 321. M Groombridge 324 and 1; 322. M Groombridge 325 and 1; 323. M Groombridge 326 and 1; 324. M Groombridge 327 and 1; 325. M Groombridge 328 and 1; 326. M Groombridge 329 and 1; 327. M Groombridge 330 and 1; 328. M Groombridge 331 and 1; 329. M Groombridge 332 and 1; 330. M Groombridge 333 and 1; 331. M Groombridge 334 and 1; 332. M Groombridge 335 and 1; 333. M Groombridge 336 and 1; 334. M Groombridge 337 and 1; 335. M Groombridge 338 and 1; 336. M Groombridge 339 and 1; 337. M Groombridge 340 and 1; 338. M Groombridge 341 and 1; 339. M Groombridge 342 and 1; 340. M Groombridge 343 and 1; 341. M Groombridge 344 and 1; 342. M Groombridge 345 and 1; 343. M Groombridge 346 and 1; 344. M Groombridge 347 and 1; 345. M Groombridge 348 and 1; 346. M Groombridge 349 and 1; 347. M Groombridge 350 and 1; 348. M Groombridge 351 and 1; 349. M Groombridge 352 and 1; 350. M Groombridge 353 and 1; 351. M Groombridge 354 and 1; 352. M Groombridge 355 and 1; 353. M Groombridge 356 and 1; 354. M Groombridge 357 and 1; 355. M Groombridge 358 and 1; 356. M Groombridge 359 and 1; 357. M Groombridge 360 and 1; 358. M Groombridge 361 and 1; 359. M Groombridge 362 and 1; 360. M Groombridge 363 and 1; 361. M Groombridge 364 and 1; 362. M Groombridge 365 and 1; 363. M Groombridge 366 and 1; 364. M Groombridge 367 and 1; 365. M Groombridge 368 and 1; 366. M Groombridge 369 and 1; 367. M Groombridge 370 and 1; 368. M Groombridge 371 and 1; 369. M Groombridge 372 and 1; 370. M Groombridge 373 and 1; 371. M Groombridge 374 and 1; 372. M Groombridge 375 and 1; 373. M Groombridge 376 and 1; 374. M Groombridge 377 and 1; 375. M Groombridge 378 and 1; 376. M Groombridge 379 and 1; 377. M Groombridge 380 and 1; 378. M Groombridge 381 and 1; 379. M Groombridge 382 and 1; 380. M Groombridge 383 and 1; 381. M Groombridge 384 and 1; 382. M Groombridge 385 and 1; 383. M Groombridge 386 and 1; 384. M Groombridge 387 and 1; 385. M Groombridge 388 and 1; 386. M Groombridge 389 and 1; 387. M Groombridge 390 and 1; 388. M Groombridge 391 and 1; 389. M Groombridge 392 and 1; 390. M Groombridge 393 and 1; 391. M Groombridge 394 and 1; 392. M Groombridge 395 and 1; 393. M Groombridge 396 and 1; 394. M Groombridge 397 and 1; 395. M Groombridge 398 and 1; 396. M Groombridge 399 and 1; 397. M Groombridge 400 and 1; 398. M Groombridge 401 and 1; 399. M Groombridge 402 and 1; 400. M Groombridge 403 and 1; 401. M Groombridge 404 and 1; 402. M Groombridge 405 and 1; 403. M Groombridge 406 and 1; 404. M Groombridge 407 and 1; 405. M Groombridge 408 and 1; 406. M Groombridge 409 and 1; 407. M Groombridge 410 and 1; 408. M Groombridge 411 and 1; 409. M Groombridge 412 and 1; 410. M Groombridge 413 and 1; 411. M Groombridge 414 and 1; 412. M Groombridge 415 and 1; 413. M Groombridge 416 and 1; 414. M Groombridge 417 and 1; 415. M Groombridge 418 and 1; 416. M Groombridge 419 and 1; 417. M Groombridge 420 and 1; 418. M Groombridge 421 and 1; 419. M Groombridge 422 and 1; 420. M Groombridge 423 and 1; 421. M Groombridge 424 and 1; 422. M Groombridge 425 and 1; 423. M Groombridge 426 and 1; 424. M Groombridge 427 and 1; 425. M Groombridge 428 and 1; 426. M Groombridge 429 and 1; 427. M Groombridge 430 and 1; 428. M Groombridge 431 and 1; 429. M Groombridge 432 and 1; 430. M Groombridge 433 and 1; 431. M Groombridge 434 and 1; 432. M Groombridge 435 and 1; 433. M Groombridge 436 and 1; 434. M Groombridge 437 and 1; 435. M Groombridge 438 and 1; 436. M Groombridge 439 and 1; 437. M Groombridge 440 and 1; 438. M Groombridge 441 and 1; 439. M Groombridge 442 and 1; 440. M Groombridge 443 and 1; 441. M Groombridge 444 and 1; 442. M Groombridge 445 and 1; 443. M Groombridge 446 and 1; 444. M Groombridge 447 and 1; 445. M Groombridge 448 and 1; 446. M Groombridge 449 and 1; 447. M Groombridge 450 and 1; 448. M Groombridge 451 and 1; 449. M Groombridge 452 and 1; 450. M Groombridge 453 and 1; 451. M Groombridge 454 and 1; 452. M Groombridge 455 and 1; 453. M Groombridge 456 and 1; 454. M Groombridge 457 and 1; 455. M Groombridge 458 and 1; 456. M Groombridge 459 and 1; 457. M Groombridge 460 and 1; 458. M Groombridge 461 and 1; 459. M Groombridge 462 and 1; 460. M Groombridge 463 and 1; 461. M Groombridge 464 and 1; 462. M Groombridge 465 and 1; 463. M Groombridge 466 and 1; 464. M Groombridge 467 and 1; 465. M Groombridge 468 and 1; 466. M Groombridge 469 and 1; 467. M Groombridge 470 and 1;







CRICKET: WORCESTERSHIRE GET NO FAVOURS FROM THEIR MIDLAND NEIGHBOURS AS KENT ARE BEATEN BY SUSSEX

# Lloyd is content to claim the draw by dismissal of Tavaré

By John Woodcock

WORCESTER: Worcestershire (15)

Warwickshire contented themselves with a draw yesterday, which they did with a surprise victory. As a result, Essex, in third place in the championship but with a match in hand on both Kent and Worcestershire, would be at the top of the table if they were to beat Surrey in the match starting at the Oval today.

It seemed a pity that Lloyd, Warwickshire's captain, did not throw down a gauntlet of some kind yesterday. His side were, after all, in fourth place themselves, with just a chance of finishing in the same place. Worcestershire would have been sure to go for it, with so much to gain, and it would not have been the easiest of pitches on which to give chase.

But having been trounced by Worcestershire on Sunday, in the week's burning, Worcestershire were taking no chances now, and they batted with altogether more resolution than they can have done then. Runs came at a fair pace, too, with Niall Harvey being the only batsman to score more than 50. By the time Asif Din was caught at the wicket, he and Thorne had added another 63 at a run a minute, lifting opposition with the slips but taking their opportunities well. Day owes his high place in the first class batting averages to a wistful elegance, combined with a determined forward defence.

One of nine Oxford or Cambridge captains to exclude (many) playing regular championship cricket, Thorne bats naturally and simply, standing up well and keen to get a move on. He had made his best score for Warwickshire when he went down the pitch to Ilfracombe, never quite "got there" and was caught low down in the crease. But he then walked back to the way to his best first-class score for anyone since December 1986.

Perhaps the break he has been needing was to survive a concerted appeal for leg before against Bailey when he was three in a first spell of 90 minutes, and again during the afternoon. Bailey ran in smoothly. Whether he goes to India or not depends on what they find when they take a squint at his knee after the end of the season. Now that the selectors have managed to keep the captaincy in the county, it is the day, he will probably be better to come under orders.

With tea having been taken during a short break for rain, Warwickshire were 202 ahead yesterday with four wickets standing and an evening session of just over two hours remaining. No runs had been given to Worcestershire, who had tried all day to bowl Warwickshire out. Perhaps it was that which dictated Warwickshire's tactics.

Anyway, a good holiday crowd were understandably disappointed, and with last Saturday's rain had been given as well as the last 10 overs on Friday, the four-day game was no more proof against the weather than the one that lasts for three. When Lloyd eventually declared, an hour and a quarter left, Warwickshire were 225 ahead. Soon afterwards, following a second short, snappy over, the umpires abandoned the match — in bright sunshine.

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings 198 (G R Lloyd 53)

Second Innings

G R Lloyd	53
D A Thorne	45
D A Thorne	45
D A Thorne	45
D A Thorne	45
D A Thorne	45
D A Thorne	45
D A Thorne	45
D A Thorne	45
D A Thorne	45

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-22, 2-42, 3-147, 4-191, 5-227, 6-373, 7-502

BOWLING: Day 1: 28-3-75, 1-1, 2-1, 3-1, 4-1, 5-1, 6-1, 7-1, 8-1, 9-1, 10-1, 11-1, 12-1, 13-1, 14-1, 15-1, 16-1, 17-1, 18-1, 19-1, 20-1, 21-1, 22-1, 23-1, 24-1, 25-1, 26-1, 27-1, 28-1, 29-1, 30-1, 31-1, 32-1, 33-1, 34-1, 35-1, 36-1, 37-1, 38-1, 39-1, 40-1, 41-1, 42-1, 43-1, 44-1, 45-1, 46-1, 47-1, 48-1, 49-1, 50-1, 51-1, 52-1, 53-1, 54-1, 55-1, 56-1, 57-1, 58-1, 59-1, 60-1, 61-1, 62-1, 63-1, 64-1, 65-1, 66-1, 67-1, 68-1, 69-1, 70-1, 71-1, 72-1, 73-1, 74-1, 75-1, 76-1, 77-1, 78-1, 79-1, 80-1, 81-1, 82-1, 83-1, 84-1, 85-1, 86-1, 87-1, 88-1, 89-1, 90-1, 91-1, 92-1, 93-1, 94-1, 95-1, 96-1, 97-1, 98-1, 99-1, 100-1, 101-1, 102-1, 103-1, 104-1, 105-1, 106-1, 107-1, 108-1, 109-1, 110-1, 111-1, 112-1, 113-1, 114-1, 115-1, 116-1, 117-1, 118-1, 119-1, 120-1, 121-1, 122-1, 123-1, 124-1, 125-1, 126-1, 127-1, 128-1, 129-1, 130-1, 131-1, 132-1, 133-1, 134-1, 135-1, 136-1, 137-1, 138-1, 139-1, 140-1, 141-1, 142-1, 143-1, 144-1, 145-1, 146-1, 147-1, 148-1, 149-1, 150-1, 151-1, 152-1, 153-1, 154-1, 155-1, 156-1, 157-1, 158-1, 159-1, 160-1, 161-1, 162-1, 163-1, 164-1, 165-1, 166-1, 167-1, 168-1, 169-1, 170-1, 171-1, 172-1, 173-1, 174-1, 175-1, 176-1, 177-1, 178-1, 179-1, 180-1, 181-1, 182-1, 183-1, 184-1, 185-1, 186-1, 187-1, 188-1, 189-1, 190-1, 191-1, 192-1, 193-1, 194-1, 195-1, 196-1, 197-1, 198-1, 199-1, 200-1, 201-1, 202-1, 203-1, 204-1, 205-1, 206-1, 207-1, 208-1, 209-1, 210-1, 211-1, 212-1, 213-1, 214-1, 215-1, 216-1, 217-1, 218-1, 219-1, 220-1, 221-1, 222-1, 223-1, 224-1, 225-1, 226-1, 227-1, 228-1, 229-1, 230-1, 231-1, 232-1, 233-1, 234-1, 235-1, 236-1, 237-1, 238-1, 239-1, 240-1, 241-1, 242-1, 243-1, 244-1, 245-1, 246-1, 247-1, 248-1, 249-1, 250-1, 251-1, 252-1, 253-1, 254-1, 255-1, 256-1, 257-1, 258-1, 259-1, 260-1, 261-1, 262-1, 263-1, 264-1, 265-1, 266-1, 267-1, 268-1, 269-1, 270-1, 271-1, 272-1, 273-1, 274-1, 275-1, 276-1, 277-1, 278-1, 279-1, 280-1, 281-1, 282-1, 283-1, 284-1, 285-1, 286-1, 287-1, 288-1, 289-1, 290-1, 291-1, 292-1, 293-1, 294-1, 295-1, 296-1, 297-1, 298-1, 299-1, 300-1, 301-1, 302-1, 303-1, 304-1, 305-1, 306-1, 307-1, 308-1, 309-1, 310-1, 311-1, 312-1, 313-1, 314-1, 315-1, 316-1, 317-1, 318-1, 319-1, 320-1, 321-1, 322-1, 323-1, 324-1, 325-1, 326-1, 327-1, 328-1, 329-1, 330-1, 331-1, 332-1, 333-1, 334-1, 335-1, 336-1, 337-1, 338-1, 339-1, 340-1, 341-1, 342-1, 343-1, 344-1, 345-1, 346-1, 347-1, 348-1, 349-1, 350-1, 351-1, 352-1, 353-1, 354-1, 355-1, 356-1, 357-1, 358-1, 359-1, 360-1, 361-1, 362-1, 363-1, 364-1, 365-1, 366-1, 367-1, 368-1, 369-1, 370-1, 371-1, 372-1, 373-1, 374-1, 375-1, 376-1, 377-1, 378-1, 379-1, 380-1, 381-1, 382-1, 383-1, 384-1, 385-1, 386-1, 387-1, 388-1, 389-1, 390-1, 391-1, 392-1, 393-1, 394-1, 395-1, 396-1, 397-1, 398-1, 399-1, 400-1, 401-1, 402-1, 403-1, 404-1, 405-1, 406-1, 407-1, 408-1, 409-1, 410-1, 411-1, 412-1, 413-1, 414-1, 415-1, 416-1, 417-1, 418-1, 419-1, 420-1, 421-1, 422-1, 423-1, 424-1, 425-1, 426-1, 427-1, 428-1, 429-1, 430-1, 431-1, 432-1, 433-1, 434-1, 435-1, 436-1, 437-1, 438-1, 439-1, 440-1, 441-1, 442-1, 443-1, 444-1, 445-1, 446-1, 447-1, 448-1, 449-1, 450-1, 451-1, 452-1, 453-1, 454-1, 455-1, 456-1, 457-1, 458-1, 459-1, 460-1, 461-1, 462-1, 463-1, 464-1, 465-1, 466-1, 467-1, 468-1, 469-1, 470-1, 471-1, 472-1, 473-1, 474-1, 475-1, 476-1, 477-1, 478-1, 479-1, 480-1, 481-1, 482-1, 483-1, 484-1, 485-1, 486-1, 487-1, 488-1, 489-1, 490-1, 491-1, 492-1, 493-1, 494-1, 495-1, 496-1, 497-1, 498-1, 499-1, 500-1, 501-1, 502-1, 503-1, 504-1, 505-1, 506-1, 507-1, 508-1, 509-1, 510-1, 511-1, 512-1, 513-1, 514-1, 515-1, 516-1, 517-1, 518-1, 519-1, 520-1, 521-1, 522-1, 523-1, 524-1, 525-1, 526-1, 527-1, 528-1, 529-1, 530-1, 531-1, 532-1, 533-1, 534-1, 535-1, 536-1, 537-1, 538-1, 539-1, 540-1, 541-1, 542-1, 543-1, 544-1, 545-1, 546-1, 547-1, 548-1, 549-1, 550-1, 551-1, 552-1, 553-1, 554-1, 555-1, 556-1, 557-1, 558-1, 559-1, 560-1, 561-1, 562-1, 563-1, 564-1, 565-1, 566-1, 567-1, 568-1, 569-1, 570-1, 571-1, 572-1, 573-1, 574-1, 575-1, 576-1, 577-1, 578-1, 579-1, 580-1, 581-1, 582-1, 583-1, 584-1, 585-1, 586-1, 587-1, 588-1, 589-1, 590-1, 591-1, 592-1, 593-1, 594-1, 595-1, 596-1, 597-1, 598-1, 599-1, 600-1, 601-1, 602-1, 603-1, 604-1, 605-1, 606-1, 607-1, 608-1, 609-1, 610-1, 611-1, 612-1, 613-1, 614-1, 615-1, 616-1, 617-1, 618-1, 619-1, 620-1, 621-1, 622-1, 623-1, 624-1, 625-1, 626-1, 627-1, 628-1, 629-1, 630-1, 631-1, 632-1, 633-1, 634-1, 635-1, 636-1, 637-1, 638-1, 639-1, 640-1, 641-1, 642-1, 643-1, 644-1, 645-1, 646-1, 647-1, 648-1, 649-1, 650-1, 651-1, 652-1, 653-1, 654-1, 655-1, 656-1, 657-1, 658-1, 659-1, 660-1, 661-1, 662-1, 663-1, 664-1, 665-1, 666-1, 667-1, 668-1, 669-1, 670-1, 671-1, 672-1, 673-1, 674-1, 675-1, 676-1, 677-1, 678-1, 679-1, 680-1, 681-1, 682-1, 683-1, 684-1, 685-1, 686-1, 687-1, 688-1, 689-1, 690-1, 691-1, 692-1, 693-1, 694-1, 695-1, 696-1, 697-1, 698-1, 699-1, 700-1, 701-1, 702-1, 703-1, 704-1, 705-1, 706-1, 707-1, 708-1, 709-1, 710-1, 711-1, 712-1, 713-1, 714-1, 715-1, 716-1, 717-1, 718-1, 719-1, 720-1, 721-1, 722-1, 723-1, 724-1, 725-1, 726-1, 727-1, 728-1, 729-1, 730-1, 731-1, 732-1, 733-1, 734-1, 735-1, 736-1, 737-1, 738-1, 739-1, 740-1, 741-1, 742-1, 743-1, 744-1, 745-1, 746-1, 747-1, 748-1, 749-1, 750-1, 751-1, 752-1, 753-1, 754-1, 755-1, 756-1, 757-1, 758-1, 759-1, 760-1, 761-1, 762-1, 763-1, 764-1, 765-1, 766-1, 767-1, 768-1, 769-1, 770-1, 771-1, 772-1, 773-1, 774-1, 775-1, 776-1, 777-1, 778-1, 779-1, 780-1, 781-1, 782-1, 783-1, 784-1, 785-1, 786-1, 787-1, 788-1, 789-1, 790-1, 791-1, 792-1, 793-1, 794-1, 795-1, 796-1, 797-1, 798-1, 799-1, 800-1, 801-1, 802-1, 803-1, 804-1, 805-1, 806-1, 807-1, 808-1, 809-1, 810-1, 811-1, 812-1, 813-1, 814-1, 815-1, 816-1, 817-1, 818-1, 819-1, 820-1, 821-1, 822-1, 823-1, 824-1, 825-1, 826-1, 827-1, 828-1, 829-1, 830-1, 831-1, 832-1, 833-1, 834-1, 835-1, 836-1, 837-1, 838-1, 839-1, 840-1, 841-1, 842-1, 843-1, 844-1, 845-1, 846-1, 847-1, 848-1, 849-1, 850-1, 851-1, 852-1, 853-1, 854-1, 855-1, 856-1, 857-1, 858-1, 859-1, 860-1, 861-1, 862-1, 863-1, 864-1, 865-1, 866-1, 867-1, 868-1, 869-1, 870-1, 871-1, 872-1, 873-1, 874-1, 875-1, 876-1, 877-1, 878-1, 879-1, 880-1, 881-1, 882-1, 883-1, 884-1, 885-1, 886-1, 887-1, 888-1, 889-1, 890-1, 891-1, 892-1, 893-1, 894-1, 895-1, 896-1, 897-1, 898-1, 899-1, 900-1, 901-1, 902-1, 903-1, 904-1, 905-1, 906-1, 907-1, 908-1, 909-1, 910-1, 911-1, 912-1, 913-1, 914-1, 915-1, 916-1, 917-1, 918-1, 919-1, 920-1, 921-1, 922-1, 923-1, 924-1, 925-1, 926-1, 927-1, 928-1, 929-1, 930-1, 931-1, 932-1, 933-1, 934-1, 935-1, 936-1, 937-1, 938-1, 939-1, 940-1, 941-1, 942-1, 943-1, 944-1, 945-1, 946-1, 947-1, 948-1, 949-1, 950-1, 951-1, 952-1, 953-1, 954-1, 955-1, 956-1, 957-1, 958-1, 959-1, 960-1, 961-1, 962-1, 963-1, 964-1, 965-1, 966-1, 967-1, 968-1, 969-1, 970-1, 971-1, 972-1, 973-1, 974-1, 975-1, 976-1, 977-1, 978-1, 979-1, 980-1, 981-1, 982-1, 983-1, 984-1, 985-1, 986-1, 987-1, 988-1, 989-1, 990-1, 991-1, 992-1, 993-1, 994-1, 995-1, 996-1, 997-1, 998-1, 999-1, 1000-1, 1001-1, 1002-1, 1003-1, 1004-1, 1005-1, 1006-1, 1007-1, 1008-1, 1009-1, 1010-1, 1011-1, 1012-1, 1013-1, 1014-1, 1015-1, 1016-1, 1017-1, 1018-1, 1019-1, 1020-1, 1021-1, 1022-1, 1023-1, 1024-1, 1025-1, 1026-1, 1027-1, 1028-1, 1029-1, 1030-1, 1031-1, 1032-1, 1033-1, 1034-1, 1035-1, 1036-1, 1037-1, 1038-1, 1039-1, 1040-1, 1041-1, 1042-1, 1043-1, 1044-1, 1045-1, 1046-1, 1047-1, 1048-1, 1049-1, 1050-1, 1051-1, 1052-1, 1053-1, 1054-1, 1055-1, 1056-1, 1057-1, 1058-1, 1059-1, 1060-1, 1061-1, 1062-1, 1063-1, 1064-1, 1065-1, 1066-1, 1067-1, 1068-1, 1069-1, 1070-1, 1071-1, 1072-1, 1073-1, 1074-1, 1075-1, 1076-1, 1077-1, 1078-1, 1079-1, 1080-1, 1081-1, 1082-1, 1083-1, 1084-1, 1085-1, 1086-1, 1087-1, 1088-1, 1089-1, 1090-1, 1091-1, 1092-1, 1093-1, 1094-1, 1095-1, 1096-1, 1097-1, 1098-1, 1099-1, 1100-1, 1101-1, 1102-1, 1103-1, 1104-1, 1105-1, 1106-1, 1107-1, 1108-1, 1109-1, 1110-1, 1111-1, 1112-1, 1113-1, 1114-1, 1115-1, 1116-1, 1117-1, 1118-1, 1119-1, 1120-1, 1121-1, 1122-1, 1123-1, 1124-1, 1125-1, 1126-1, 1127-1, 1128-1, 1129-1, 1130-1, 1131-1, 1132-1, 1133-1, 1134-1, 1135-1, 1136-1, 1137-1, 1138-1, 1139-1, 1140-1, 1141-1, 1142-1, 1143-1, 1144-1, 1145-1, 1146-1, 1147-1, 1148-1, 1149-1, 1150-1, 1151-1, 1152-1, 1153-1, 1154-1, 1155-1, 1156-1, 1157-1, 1158-1, 1159-1, 1160-1, 1161-1, 1162-1, 1163-1, 1164-1, 1165-1, 1166-1, 1167-1, 1168-1, 1169-1, 1170-1, 1171-1, 1172-1, 1173-1, 1174-1, 1175-1, 1176-1, 1177-1, 1178-1, 1179-1, 1180-1, 1181-1, 1182-1, 1183-1, 1184-1, 1185-1, 1186-1, 1187-1, 1188-1, 1189-1, 1190-1, 1191-1, 1192-1, 1193-1, 1194-1, 1195-1, 1196-1, 1197-1, 1198-1, 1199-1, 1200-1, 1201-1, 1202-1, 1203-1, 1204-1, 1205-1, 1206-1, 1207-1, 1208-1, 1209-1, 1210-1, 1211-1, 1212-1, 1213-1, 1214-1, 1215-1, 1216-1, 1217-1, 1218-1, 1219-1, 1220-1, 1221-1, 1222-1, 1223-1, 1224-1, 1225-1, 1226-1, 1227-1, 1228-1, 1229-1, 1230-1, 1231-1, 1232-1, 1233-1, 1234-1, 1235-1, 1236-1, 1237-1, 1238-1, 1239-1, 1240-1, 1241-1, 1242-1, 1243-1, 1244-1, 1245-1, 1246-1, 1247-1, 1248-1, 1249-1, 1250-1, 1251-1, 1252-1, 1253-1, 1254-1, 1255-1, 1256-1, 1257-1, 1258-1, 1259-1, 1260-1, 1261-1, 1262-1, 1263-1, 1264-1, 1265-1, 1266-1, 1267-1, 1268-1, 1269-1, 1270-1, 1271-1, 1272-1, 1273-1, 1274-1, 1275-1, 1276-1, 1277-1, 1278-1, 1279-1, 1280-1, 1281-1, 1282-1, 1283-1, 1284-1, 1285-1, 1286-1, 1287-1, 1288-1, 1289-1, 1290-1, 1291-1, 1292-1, 1293-1, 1294-1, 1295-1, 1296-1, 1297-1, 1298-1, 1299-1, 1300-1, 1301-1, 1302-1, 1303-1, 1304-1, 1305-1, 1306-1, 1307-1, 1308-1, 1309-1, 1310-1, 1311-1, 1312-1, 1313-1, 1314-1, 1315-1, 1316-1, 1317-1, 1318-1, 1319-1, 1320-1, 1321-1, 1322-1, 1323-1, 1324-1, 1325-1, 1326-1, 1327-1, 1328-1, 1329-1, 1330-1, 1331-1, 1332-1, 1333-1, 1334-1, 1335-1, 1336-1, 1337-1, 1338-1, 1339-1, 1340-1, 1341-1, 1342-1, 1343-1, 1344-1, 1345-1, 1346-1, 1347-1, 1348-1, 1349-1, 1350-1, 1351-1, 1352-1, 1353-1, 1354-1, 1355-1, 1356-1, 1357-1, 1358-1, 1359-1, 1360-1, 1361-1, 1362-1, 1363-1, 1364-1, 1365-1, 1366-1, 1367-1, 1368-1, 1369-1, 1370-1, 1371-1, 1372-1, 1373-1, 1374-1, 1375-1, 1376-1, 1377-1, 1378-1, 1379-1, 1380-1, 1381-1, 1382-1, 1383-1, 1384-1, 1385-1, 1386-1, 1387-1, 1388-1, 1389-1, 1390-1, 1391-1, 1392-1, 1393-1, 1394-1, 1395-1, 1396-1, 1397-1, 1398-1, 1399-1, 1400-1, 1401-1, 1402-1, 1403-1, 1404-1, 1405-1, 1406-1, 1407-1, 1408-1, 1409-1, 1410-1, 1411-1, 1412-1, 1413-1, 1414-1, 1415-1, 1416-1, 1417-1, 1418-1, 1419-1, 1420-1, 1421-1, 1422-1, 1423-1, 1424-1, 1425-1, 1426-1, 1427-1, 1428-1, 1429-1, 1430-1, 1431-1, 1432-1, 1433-1, 1434-1, 1435-1, 1436-1, 1437-1, 1438-1, 1439-1, 1440-1, 1441-1, 1442-1, 1443-1, 1444-1, 1445-1, 1446-1, 1447-1, 1448-1, 1449-1, 1450-1, 1451-1, 1452-1, 1453-1, 1454-1, 1455-1, 1456-1, 1457-1, 1458-1, 1459-1, 1460-1, 1461-1, 1462-1, 1463-1, 1464-1, 1465-1, 1466-1, 1467-1, 1468-1, 1469-1, 1470-1, 1471-1, 1472-1, 1473-1, 1474-1, 1475-1, 1476-1, 1477-1, 1478-1, 1479-1, 14







